The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 6499. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Important Meeting of the National Executive Committee.

Tammany Officials Trying to Get Up A Greeley Rally.

Police Officers Raising Money for the Chappaquack Candidate.

The Young Men's Central Republican Association.

Remarkable Specimen of a Greeley Reformer.

Fenton's Successor for a Mess.

The Fenton organ here is of course obliged to admit that it "lied" (as H. G. says,) when it talked of our entering into negotiations for offices with Senator O'Brien and Judge McCunn!! Did anybody out of a lunatic asylum ever invent such a preposterous story before? Why, it is worthy of Grata Brown during his most festive moments. But Fenton's disciple continues to maunder feebly on about a proprietor of this paper having an alliance with Senator O'Brien, in which he talks like the Scotch man he is, for we have no alliances with anybody, as most political men by this time know. This silly Professor talked at first about our having obtained offices. We challenged him to produce any man who could substantiate this charge, and he sneaked off. He is now wriggling about in his own mess, and there we leave him. What was it George Wilkes said of the Professor some time ago? George Wilkes is a "good Greeley man," and of course would not bear false witness against any of Greeley's chief managers, would he?

Successful Meeting of the Republican National Executive Committee.

The Republican National Committee held a special session yesterday afternoon at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gov. E. D. Morgan, Chairman, presiding. There were present in addition to Gov. Morgan, and Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary, Gov. Claflin, Massachusetts; Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut; Hon. A. G. Cattell, of New-Jersey; Col. Russell Errot, of Pennsylvania; Gov. H. D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, and Hon. Jos. C. Abbott, of North Carolina. The session was executive in character, and the seal of secrecy was put on most of the business transacted. A great many letters, bearing political advices and containing suggestions for action, were read and considered. The fullest advices received were from the States of Pennsylvania, Indiana, North Carolina and West Virginia, and measures for forwarding the canvass in these States were most prominent among those discussed.

North Carolina received attention first. Ex-Senator Abbott reported the canvass very active, and it was expected to grow warmer as the day of election approached. He confidently expected a victory for the Republican ticket, and said the Democrats already feared it. Good reasons to account for their defeat. He expected to return last evening, and did so with evidence that the National Committee earnestly desire success in that State.

Col. Errot, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee, was present in place of Wm. A. Wallace, the Committee member from that State, who is quite ill. He reported that the canvass in that State was about to open, and that the prospect was daily improving. He proceeds at once to organize, and his first step will be to root out Greeley influences wherever they may be found. From West Virginia there came suggestions of an important character, looking to the unification of all the elements of opposition to Democratic Liberalism in the State. Positive action was not taken, but the matter is under favorable consideration.

The subject of finance was considered and plans devised to meet the necessities of the canvass as they arise.

The situation of the canvass was considered in all its aspects, and it was resolved to meet the Greeley game of brag, bluster with quiet and effective work. The head-quarters of the committee will be established at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in the same rooms occupied by the committee in 1868, Nos. 5 and 6, first floor, fronting Twenty-third-street, around Hon. Hon. W. E. Chandler, Secretary, will proceed to organize details within the next few days. There will be no advertising of visitors or any attempts to exhibit the importance of those in control; but the hard work of the campaign will be taken in hand under the personal direction of Gov. Morgan and Mr. Chandler, both of whom have had great experience in previous campaigns.

A large number of callers paid their respects during the sessions of the Committee, among whom were Messrs. Chandler and Harlan, Gov. Newell and Mr. Buckingham, of New-Jersey; Col. John B. Kenham, of New-York; Judge Bond of the Maryland Circuit, Theodore W. Dimond, Esq., of the State Department, and others.

A secret session of the Executive Council of the Union Leagues of America was also held at the hotel during the afternoon. No public business was transacted, but a resolution to co-operate with the National Committee in forwarding the measures of the campaign.

Tammany Officials Trying to Get Up a "Grand Rally" for Mervace—The Effort a Decided Failure.

The followers of Tammany and the sore-head Republicans of the Twentieth Assembly District have organized a Greeley and Brown Campaign Club. Among the principal members are Joseph Swinberton, an attaché of the Board of Health; Jas. Walker, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, and Edward Johnson, the proprietor of bonded warehouses in Bridge-street. This Johnson has come over to Tammany because he was refused a portion of the General Order business. Last evening the members of the Club were invited to "a grand rally" at their Club-room, No. 56 the gambling-house No. 56 Third-avenue. At 8 o'clock the company commenced to manufacture enthusiasm, but although there was a good deal of noise, it took half an hour before there was a decent assemblage enough for the orators to commence. Indeed, when, at 8½ o'clock, a crowd had collected, it was composed, as one of their own policemen remarked, of more children and women than anything else.

When George W. B. Van Brunt, clerk of the Yorkville Police, assisted by the men of the Fire Department of the district, had collected all that could be found ready to invest in Greeley stock, a series of resolutions were read, but they failed to elicit any applause, for the reason that the wooden-headed children did not understand what was going on, and they were too honest to cheer without a reason. An address was then delivered by Col. C. H. Willis, who, of late, was somewhat enthusiastically received as the Tammany boys thought he was "all right." Old Bill Hickson, who, just as soon as they found out their mistake did not see other sound of applause could be heard, although A Wood-chopper's Club was there in a body for the express purpose of manufacturing all the noise necessary. The "Colonel" talked a good deal about the "sublime chasm of Independence." Wells in reference to the rebellion, he said, "thanks to our skilful commanders, the Republic was saved!"

The meeting generally dispersed, every person present being of opinion that it was a disgraceful mess.

A Committee Waiting Republican Leaders—A Substantial Contract Promising Moderate—Another Stampede Reported.

The party of "odds and ends" appears to be distressed for a leader in Greene County, of this State. A Republican from Catskill, in that county, says that the only man he has hitherto regarded as a Republican in that region, who has declared for Greeley and Brown, is John A. Cozzens. This individual walks about the streets denouncing Grant and the Philadelphia Convention, and prates about honesty as though he had practiced that virtue himself throughout his life.

A few Republicans, fearful lest the career of this man will serve to enlighten the public as to

the caliber of many of the men who support "Honest Horace."

Cozzens was at one time respected as the cashier of a bank in Catskill. He speculated in stocks with the money of the bank, and nearly ruined it, and becoming a defaulter to the amount of $20,000, he was driven out of the position. Friends whom he had basely shielded and betrayed, kept from punishment in his behalf, and downfall. These friends were Republicans. Through their influence he obtained an appointment in the Custom-house, under Collector Smyth, and was discharged. Subsequently another effort was made in his behalf, and position in the Custom-house secured for him. His bad habits were the cause of his discharge from this second position. Finding that there was not the slightest probability of getting another place under the present Administration, he has become a Greeley "reformer," and leads the "movement" in Catskill. Of such men is the party of "Liberal" ideas.

Hard Facts.

The following letter is a sample of many hundreds we receive on the same subject:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The general news agent of Williamsburg informs me today, on the 4th of June he supplied 319 TIMES in Williamsburg; now he supplies 849, with a steady increase of about fifteen per day. Before Greeley's nomination, he furnished 163 copies of the *Tribune*, and now he furnishes 139, primarily to Democrats—Republicans taking the TIMES. Since Greeley's nomination, the first has disappeared about a couple. Before Greeley's nomination he took and disposed of 60 copies of the *Sun*; he now takes 78.

If this does not show which way the wind blows, I am no judge. C.

BROOKLYN, E. D., Wednesday, July 17, 1872.

What A. Oakey Hall Says.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes a ridiculous defense of Horace Greeley, which of course the *Tribune*, (H. G.'s organ,) eagerly reproduces. The New-York *Commercial Advertiser* thus refers to the subject:

"The *Tribune* copies a long article from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in which the popular delusion that Mr. Greeley is 'carefully careless' in his dress is triumphantly destroyed. The truth of history, however, must be vindicated, and Oakey Hall says: 'I myself saw him in 1861, in Chicago, while in company with two editor gentlemen, who called and begged of him, to step behind the door of the barber's shop in the hotel and carefully adjust his trousers in the inside of his boots.' The Cincinnati paper must try again, its generalisations about faultless linen, polished boots, small hands, taper fingers, and pink nails cannot be set off against the positive assertions of Mayor Hall, who speaks of what he saw."

The Base of Sand.

We find the following in the St. Louis *Democrat*:

"There are painful rumors afloat to the effect that the relations existing between Messrs. Schurz, Grosvenor and Pulitzer of the first part, and Mr. Greeley of the second part, are not of a very cordial character. Mr. Greeley is disposed to snub all politicians of free-trade proclivities, and Grosvenor is the same 'individual' whom he pronounced him to be a few days ago; and as for Schurz, we feel justified in saying that Mr. Nast's beautiful engraving, in which our Senator is represented as kissing Mr. Greeley, is a gross exaggeration. No such exhilarating demonstration took place."

That Precious Band of "Reformers."

According to the New-York *Express* (Tammany organ) Greeley changes entirely every few years—which is the only excuse it can hit upon for the Democrats swallowing him now. The truth is that the *Express* and its Tammany friends are only using poor old Greeley for their own ends, and laugh in their sleeve at him, and call him an "old fool." In order to keep up the deception, they keep crying out "Reform" at the top of their voices, while having a hungry eye upon the public purse. The Troy *Times* shows what sort of Reformers Greeley's men are:

"In 1868, Matt. Bemus, now for Greeley, was a member of the Democratic Legislature that was ostracised in this county for legislative corruption, and fled to Canada, until some careless fellow stole the vexatious indictment from the files. Matt. was one of the Black Horse Cavalry in 1868; his specialty was railroad business. Matt. looks more like a deacon of good standing, than a Black Horse Leader. In 1869 Matt. introduced a resolution of inquiry concerning the Vanderbilt railroad scrip, and moved a select Committee 'to report the facts.' It was carried, and Matt, and his committee went to work. The upshot was a report in favor of legalizing the scrip. That and the other railroad jobs went through. It was the forest of the honorable gentleman from Chautauqua. That he made by that session; all by his honest economy in saving three dollars per day. And Fenton was said to have received $20,000 from Gould and Fisk to help him at Chicago. Bemus went home and thought his pile of ready money would send him to the Senate. But the feeling round somewhat cold and meeting with the opposition of a considerable portion of the Republican Press and voters in the district, he concluded that that was too large an undertaking for him. He saved up the project wholly and became a candidate for the Assembly."

What the Madison Expose of Greeley.

A Greeley organ in Alabama, the Talladega *News*, recently published the following brutal account of the murder of two Union soldiers while attempting to arrest a man who had been indicted for Enlisting: "Last Sunday two Yankee boys in blue visited the house of Mr. Maroney, in Shelby County and near the county line of Shelby and Bibb, not far from the little village known as Six Mile, for the purpose of arresting him under a bill found by the Grand Jury of the United States Court for treason in prison in Montgomery. Mr. Maroney was implicated in the Coosa County affair. Under this true bill found by the Grand Jury these brave soldiers of the best Government the world ever saw were met with handcuffs for Mr. Maroney. He welcomed them with hospitable hands to inhospitable graves. Pistol shots came one and cold steel into the other, whereupon both of these valiant soldiers gave up the ghost, and Mr. Maroney is still as free as the air which he inhales. We gather these facts from a reliable gentleman just returned from Shelby County. We regret and condemn this occurrence, and call upon our people to maintain quiet—the old White Hat will make all things right."

The Doughty Col. W. U. Saunders Backing Down.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In last Saturday's issue of the New-York *Tribune* a challenge was published by Col. W. U. Saunders, of Baltimore, inviting any colored man in the country, who sustains Gen. Grant and the Republican Party, to meet him in discussion in the City of New-York, or elsewhere, in the month of August. In the afternoon of the day on which this vaunting challenge appeared I carried in person an acceptance to the *Tribune* office, but up to this date I have received neither notice nor reply; but, nevertheless, I find in this morning's *Tribune*, a notice of the acceptance of Col. John Taylor, of Newark, N. J., to meet Col. Saunders. Now, Mr. Editor, will you be kind enough to inform the public why Col. John Taylor is preferred to meet the sable and valiant Goliath rather than your humble servant?

HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 17, 1872.

Another Democratic Defaulter.

Democratic office-holders are not very numerous, but wherever they are found they are sure to develop a large proportion of thieves and defaulters. The latest development in this line is in Indiana, where it appears that the late Democratic Treasurer of Ripley County is a defaulter to the amount of $9,000. The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "Whether it takes the shape of stealing arsenals from the Government, plundering a city under the name of Tammany, depleting State treasuries or robbing from counties, does not matter much to the Democratic Party. It can turn its hand to anything from 'snapping up unconsidered trifles' to looting nations."

Congressman Perry, of Ohio.

Hon. Aaron F. Perry, of the First District of Ohio, has published a card addressed to his constituents, announcing that he has resigned his seat in Congress, and will not, under circumstances that he can think of at present, the rumor of possible probability, accept a nomination for re-election.

A Glass for Grata Brown.

Grata Brown's speeches in the East have alarmed the Greeleyites. A day or two since one of the few Liberal Republicans in Cincinnati telegraphed to a friend in this City that if he were allowed to make more speeches such as he made in New-Haven the ticket was lost. In this connection may be quoted the following extract from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Tuesday, an earnest Greeley organ:

"If Grata Brown had been indulging in 'buttered watermelon' when he made his New-Haven speech the correspondents of the Eastern Radical Press would have promptly made the fact known. It is only the Western newspapers that support the Greeley ticket because they can't help it, that affect humor at Gov. Brown's expense."

A Leading Illinois Democrat for Grant.

Hon. B. F. Parks, formerly a Democratic member of Congress from Indiana, but now a resident of Illinois, made a telling speech in Joliet on the 12th inst., severely denouncing Greeley from a Democratic stand-point, and declaring his intention to support Grant. He put it thus: "If among the 3,500,000 Democratic voters on this continent there is no man worthy to receive your votes—that you must throw aside every principle of your life—then you must cast away your vote, your principles, your self-respect, and go into the ditch and take to your bosom your lifelong enemy—the man you have always abhorred, accused and detested—then I say I cannot go with you. Candidly, as a Democrat that has been proscribed socially, financially and professionally, as one who has been a martyr to Democratic principles; as one who has always advocated those principles, believing them to be right; I say that with that record, with those surroundings, Mr. Greeley can die ere I will consent to owe him anything or pay allegiance to him. I will not, cannot and must not conspire to sacrifice Gen. Grant, that I have been brave a dozen years, and it was and is based on the idea that the Democracy are purchasable and delivarable. I suppose I was in the inventory on the 1st of January last, but, gentlemen, they can never sell me or deliver me. Of Grant he is my friend personally, and I say that, as I was a Democrat, he did not say that he was a Republican. He simply said that if elected he would attend to his duty right along, and, gentlemen, I submit to you the proposition that he has done it faithfully, fearlessly and honestly. Concluding, he said: 'Fellow-citizens, I am a candidate for no office, and so can speak candidly. I say that my conviction is, that if the Democrats have not yet quite reached it, they will soon reach it, that slavery as a social institution is dead.'"

The unfaithful reformers are reporting that Gen. Fisher, a Texas friend of Mr. Greeley, has contributed $2,000 to the Greeley campaign fund. That letter says: "We are to have a succession of orations (accurately gathered, from every part of New-Jersey, and we have yet to hear of the first locality where there is such development of Liberal sentiment as to create the slightest alarm. In some entire townships not a single Greeley Republican can be found. The organization of the Democracy, the best-trained strength ties diligent inquiry and research invariably reduces their number to three of four. The Democratic Party, on the other hand, is demoralized and spiritless. The nomination of Horace Greeley has benumbed and disheartened them. Not a single Democratic journal that supported the ticket in 1868 has changed. Thousands of New-Jersey Democrats will not vote at all; a large number will vote for Grant."

B. Grata Brown.

The New-York *Herald* (Tammany-Greeley) stated yesterday that B. Grata Brown informed one of its reporters that he regarded the late address as "the best event that could have occurred to him." It "warned him that there are *limits* beyond which" even a robust man cannot go. It is to be hoped that Brown will take this lesson to heart, and there we shall not be troubled with so many letters descriptive of his very peculiar babits.

Congressman Eldridge for Grant.

Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, the Democratic Representative in Congress for the Fourth District of Wisconsin, passed through St. Paul, Minn., a few days ago, on his way to Duluth; and the St. Paul *Press* says, in conversation with a friend announced himself as unequivocally and unalterably opposed to Greeley and in favor of Grant; "as a choice of evils." Mr. Eldridge is a representative Democrat of the old school, and his independent action must have much effect in his State.

General Notes.

Over 900 voters of Oswego have joined the First Grant and Wilson Club of that city.

The Washington *Patriot* says that the confidential Executive services of the Confederacy are in existence and "safe."

C. C. Bowen is said to be hungering after the office of Sheriff of Charleston County, South Carolina, and a very fat one it is, too.

The Rhinebeck "Liberals" are in trouble because the Tammanyites want to have sole control of all the funds. Their alarm is very natural.

Ex-Senator Rose, of all persons in the world, has been indulging in a public address against the lack of honesty in the Republican Party! Was, ever such impudence?

There are about $90,000,000 in gold in the National Treasury. Greeley's friends banker after it; but the American people will see they do not get their hands upon it.

Mr. Sam. Bard promises to send his lively paper, the Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Herald*, to all subscribers at its regular rates, payable one week after the election of Grant and Wilson.

James Redpath says that he knows that Grata Brown lectured and fought for the election of James Buchanan, and that he once heard him say: "I like slavery as a social institution myself."

The untruthful reformers are reporting that Mr. Foster, of Ohio, has declared for Greeley. The Ogdensburg *Journal*, edited by Judge James' son, says: "Judge James proposes to stand by the regular candidates of the Republican Party."

Mr. William Dean, Chairman of the Delaware Democratic State Committee, publishes a card announcing his resignation of that position on account of the renomination of Greeley, and says: "He is ready to help form a straight Democratic ticket etc."

R. Grata Brown, having recovered from his illness, was at head-quarters yesterday, receiving the congratulations of his supporters. News from North Carolina is anxiously watched for by this Greeley colony.

In Broome-street, near Eldridge, a corporal's guard of scrubheads have organized an association called "The Eighth Assembly District Greeley and Brown Vicious Campaign Club." The unique title is copyrighted to prevent other organizations from using it. However much the Club may monopolize the term victory, it is certain that victory will never perch upon their banners.

The Ninth Ward Grant and Wilson Club held a meeting Tuesday night at No. 900 Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, John F. Stenson presiding. The organization is a new one, and already numbers several hundred members. Resolutions were passed approving the Administration of President Grant, and pledging the earnest labors of the organization in behalf of Grant and Wilson during the coming campaign.

Cattaraugus County.

A correspondent, who is "neither an office-seeker nor a sore-head," writes us that "Cattaraugus County will re-affirm its faith in Gen. Grant and the Republican Party by 1,500 majority. The nomination of Greeley creates no enthusiasm among Democrats, and attempts to swallow him are often indicrous in the extreme."

Greeley's Weakness in New-Jersey.

The persistent and systematic exaggerations of Greeley's strength in New-Jersey are all swept aside by a plain statement of the facts in the Trenton *Gazette*. That paper says: "We see the vast concessions of circulation carefully and conscientiously gathered, from every part of New-Jersey, and we have yet to hear of the first locality where there is such development of Liberal sentiment as to create the slightest alarm. In some entire townships not a single Greeley Republican can be found. The organization of the Democracy, the best-trained strength ties diligent inquiry and research invariably reduces their number to three of four. The Democratic Party, on the other hand, is demoralized and spiritless. The nomination of Horace Greeley has benumbed and disheartened them. Not a single Democratic journal that supported the ticket in 1868 has changed. Thousands of New-Jersey Democrats will not vote at all; a large number will vote for Grant."

Gratz Brown.

The New-York *Herald* (Tammany-Greeley) stated yesterday that B. Grata Brown informed one of its reporters that he regarded the late address as "the best event that could have occurred to him." It "warned him that there are *limits* beyond which" even a robust man cannot go. It is to be hoped that Brown will take this lesson to heart, and there we shall not be troubled with so many letters descriptive of his very peculiar babits.

Second Annual Festival of the Cleveland Rowing Club.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—The first day's races of the second annual meeting of the Cleveland Club came off today. The track was still rather heavy from rains, which rendered the postponement of yesterday's races necessary, but by dragging it over it was much improved, and toward the latter part of the afternoon was in quite good condition. About 2,500 people witnessed the races.

FIRST RACE.—For horses that have never beaten 2 minutes; purse, $1,000; best three in five; $600 to first horse, $300 to second, and $100 to third. Thirteen entered. The race was won in three straight heats, by Thomas L. Young, owned by M. Ziegler, of Cincinnati. Time—2:30, 2:27, 2:26½. Grace, of Youngstown, Ohio, was second; and Elliot, of Cambridge City, Indiana, third.

SECOND RACE.—For horses that have never beaten 2:21, best three in five; purse $1,500; $900 to first; $400 to second; $200 for third horse. Nine entered. The first heat was won by Red Cloud in 2:23½. The second was taken by Sleepy John in 2:22, after which Rosalind took two straight heats in 2:20 and 2:22. The last five heats were trotted after the other races were finished, and at the time for the calling of the next heat it became so dark that the finish of the race had to be postponed until to-morrow.

THIRD RACE.—A running race, three-quarters of a mile heats; purse $150 to first horse, $100 to second and $50 to third. Ten entered. Reuben, of Cincinnati, won the race in two straight heats. Time, 1:18½ and 1:22. Dominie, of Glenville, was second and Sallie Newton, of Kentucky, third.

The races did not cease until 6 o'clock.

THE BUTLER TROUBLE.

Latest Accounts from Alexandria—Particulars of the Affair.

LONDON, July 17.—Mail advices from Alexandria to Friday last give detailed accounts of the affray between Consul-General Butler and the Khedive's American officers. Consul Butler, his Secretary, Waddaigh, and an attaché of the Consulate named Strolingo, were dining at a Greek restaurant, where were also the party of officers—Gens. Loring and Reynolds and Major Campbell. As they were leaving the restaurant Loring and Reynolds saluted Butler, but Major Campbell passed on without recognizing him. Butler shouted after him, "Good evening, Major Campbell." Campbell retraced his steps, and his words and blows ensued. The whole party then went into the street, where Campbell struck Butler, wounding him dangerously. Gen. Reynolds then fired at Waddaigh, but without effect. The difficulty is reported to have grown out of a long-standing enmity between Butler and Campbell. Persons who have recently arrived in this city from Alexandria, state that they saw Butler, Waddaigh and Campbell playing cards together within the next few weeks.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17.—The Military Commission to inquire into the recent fracas is still in session. It is composed of Gen. Stone, Col. Purdy, and several native officers of the Egyptian Army.

Stolzel's departure is confirmed. His destination is not certainly known, but it is reported that he left with the intention of returning to the United States.

TAMMANY THIEVES IN COURT.

Continuation of the Argument of Mr. O'Conor in the Tweed and Connolly Case—Remarks of Mr. Tilden—Result of the Search in Tom Fields' Case.

ALBANY, July 17.—On the reassembling of the Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court this morning, Mr. O'Conor resumed his argument.

CONTINUATION OF MR. O'CONOR'S ARGUMENT.

He said that though the Board of Supervisors may be a corporation, it is not such a corporation as exists in the several counties of the State. All the corporations of New-York are now wrapped up in what is known as the City Charter, under the head of Departments. One portion of our argument yesterday, and which the other side attempted to controvert, was the question relative to the property held by the Board of Supervisors. The Supervisors of the City and County had no property which they controlled so as to dispose of by sale or otherwise. The counsel on the other side aimed in their brief to prove the validity of the Board of Supervisors as a corporate body for the purpose of holding property, and referred to Mr. O'Conor referred the Court to the opinion of Judge Leonard, in 40 Barbour, page 514, where the story of its possession by the county is very truthfully told—how it was sold for taxes, and how, by the Sixth Ward, it was held for corporate purposes, he denied the right of the Board of Supervisors to sell this or buy other public institutions.

He then referred to the Mayor took no notice of and redress for the numerous frauds committed against the people until proceedings were instituted by the Attorney-General. He referred to an opinion of Judge Brennan for a distinction between the supervisors and Mayor and Commonalty, in which that Judge holds that neither body had a right to levy a tax either special or general without direct legislative authority. Where derive such authority? If the Board of Supervisors be the people, and, therefore, upon the representatives of the people, the Attorney-General, devolves the duty to protect it. He cited from several authorities on equity and practice to show that the Attorney-General is the guardian of the public interests. Mr. Curtis, the principal object of which was to establish the duties of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Tilden interposed Mr. Tilden during his absence by the Court, and he could not be cited. He cited was an action at law to recover money for the Crown, or whether it was a case of equity, and whether this case was one of equity.

Mr. Tilden continued by saying in all cases of equity where he is desired to put back the matter, and intimated that the argument on the other side exhibited bad taste by endeavoring to put the latter in contempt before the Court by quoting from the law of equity.

Mr. Fields asked Mr. Tilden if he could cite a suit where the Crown recovered back money from a trustee.

Mr. Tilden replied that it is in just such cases that the Attorney-General steps in and sues for the people. The people of New-York were robbed by general levy for the public benefit, and should not have been interfered by counsel on the ground of the question of these funds.

On concluding his citation he said he had very little to say in addition. They believed that the Board acted by an illegal question, which was that all public trusts were subject to suit for recovery by the Attorney-General.

TOM FIELDS' CASE.

Mr. Beach made a motion to take up the Fields' case at the close of Mr. Tilden's argument, to enable him to proceed to Saratoga, where he has an engagement to the Democratic State Convention and the Court, by consent of the counsel, granted the request.

When Mr. Tilden concluded, Mr. Beach took the floor, and said he would be very brief in what he had to say, as the case, in fact, had no interest. As far as his client, Mr. Fields, was concerned, he was willing to leave it with the Court, which views he alleged remained unanswered. He did not deny that certain frauds had been committed against the City and County of New-York, and that no blame could attach to his client in any of the transactions. He would, on the part of the next man to punish the offenders, and if his own client was one he would hand him over to the courts for punishment. He denied the right of the gentlemen who appeared for the prosecution to exercise their chief functions as the guilty ones and hold them up to public ridicule. The prosecution deny the right of the Supreme to use its own discretion, and assert that the only power he has is to act with the Attorney-General of the State; that beside, before he can ground for action to recover for bonds issued, that the faith of the people has been pledged for the protection of those bonds. The people possess the right of action to recover. Today we hear nothing about the extinction of New-York, but that the tax-payers of New-York are the owners of the funds, and to them, therefore, maintain an action to recover. The Attorney-General, the representative of the people, must restore the fund to its proper owners. If this theory is true, there is no remedy for us; but if we can show by simple statutes that the County of New-York possesses the right to sue and to recover, what becomes of this theory of the prosecution? The first volume of R. and S. page 40, declares the several counties of the State. At page No. 107 the statute defines the power of the counties, and the character they are to maintain as corporate bodies, capable of suing and being sued, of holding and transmitting property. He therefore held that the Board of Supervisors was no more the Corporation of New-York than was the President of a bank or even its directors the bank corporation itself. Page No. 48 of the same volume says that no contracts or obligations between the county and any individual or individuals the county has the right to sue and recover the same as "individuals." To us it appears good sense and good law. Will the counsel on the other side deny that the money raised by the Board of Supervisors was not money raised by the people? They both have and have not property which they controlled so as to dispose of by sale or otherwise. The counsel on the other side aimed in their brief to prove the validity of the Board of Supervisors as a corporate body for that purpose. He denied the power of the Board of Supervisors to sell this or buy other public institutions.

He then referred to the Mayor took no notice of and redress for the numerous frauds committed against the people until proceedings were instituted by the Attorney-General. He referred to an opinion of Judge Brennan for a distinction between the supervisors and Mayor and Commonalty, in which that Judge holds that neither body had a right to levy a tax either special or general without direct legislative authority. Where derive such authority? If the Board of Supervisors be the people, and, therefore, upon the representatives of the people, the Attorney-General, devolves the duty to protect it. He cited from several authorities on equity and practice to show that the Attorney-General is the guardian of the public interests. Mr. Curtis, the principal object of which was to establish the duties of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Tilden interposed Mr. Tilden during his absence by the Court, and he could not be cited. He was an action at law to recover money for the Crown, or whether it was a case of equity, and whether this case was one of equity.

Mr. Tilden continued by saying in all cases of equity where he is desired to put back the matter, and intimated that the argument on the other side exhibited bad taste by endeavoring to put the latter in contempt before the Court by quoting from the law of equity.

Mr. Fields asked Mr. Tilden if he could cite a suit where the Crown recovered back money from a trustee.

Mr. Tilden replied that it is in just such cases that the Attorney-General steps in and sues for the people. The people of New-York were robbed by general levy for the public benefit, and should not have been interfered by counsel on the ground of the question of these funds.

On concluding his citation he said he had very little to say in addition. They believed that the Board acted by an illegal question, which was that all public trusts were subject to suit for recovery by the Attorney-General.

TOM FIELDS' CASE.

Mr. Beach made a motion to take up the Fields' case at the close of Mr. Tilden's argument, to enable him to proceed to Saratoga, where he has an engagement to the Democratic State Convention and the Court, by consent of the counsel, granted the request.

When Mr. Tilden concluded, Mr. Beach took the floor, and said he would be very brief in what he had to say, as the case, in fact, had no interest. As far as his client, Mr. Fields, was concerned, he was willing to leave it with the Court, which views he alleged remained unanswered. He did not deny that certain frauds had been committed against the City and County of New-York, and that no blame could attach to his client in any of the transactions. He would, on the part of the next man to punish the offenders, and if his own client was one he would hand him over to the courts for punishment. He denied the right of the gentlemen who appeared for the prosecution to exercise their chief functions as the guilty ones and hold them up to public ridicule. The prosecution deny the right of the Supreme to use its own discretion, and assert that the only power he has is to act with the Attorney-General of the State; that beside, before he can ground for action to recover for bonds issued, that the faith of the people has been pledged for the protection of those bonds. The

REPUBLICANISM AT OSWEGO.

Meeting to Indorse the Renomination of Grant and Wilson.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, July 17.—Old Oswego, true to its record, inaugurated the campaign with one of the most enthusiastic ratification demonstrations the city ever witnessed. The meeting was addressed by George B. Sloan, Esq., President of the First Grant and Wilson Club; Hon. David J. Mitchell, of Syracuse, and Hon. W. E. Lansing, member of Congress from this district. Doolittle Hall was packed to its utmost capacity by farmers, laborers, mechanics and the veterans who fought with Grant. The remarks of Mr. Sloan were received with hearty cheers, and the seal depicted on every face of the intelligent audience was a powerful argument of the great strength of Grant and Wilson in this city. The eloquent and pithy remarks of Mr. Mitchell went straight home, sifting the matter to the bottom. The Democratic Party and Greeley's arch apostacy were unsparingly held up for inspection. The words of Hon. W. E. Lansing were fairly trenchant. Peculiarly exacsitated to speak, from large knowledge of national affairs, his keen analysis of the charges made against Gen. Grant was a masterly effort, and had an electric effect upon his hearers, who were moved to great enthusiasm. This successful beginning is an omen pressaging the rolling up for Grant and Wilson this Fall of the largest majority Oswego ever recorded.

CHEMUNG COUNTY FOR GRANT.

Enthusiastic Ratification Meeting—Large Number of Voters Present.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, July 17.—The Opera-house in this city was well filled, this evening, by a meeting to ratify the nomination of Grant and Wilson. The night was excessively warm, yet the large audience listened with interest and enthusiasm to the speaking. Hon. H. Boardman Smith presided, with a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The call for the meeting was signed by 1,200 names, lacking only 250 of the whole number of voters cast for Grant in 1868. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford made the principal speech of the evening. It was applauded to the echo from beginning to end, and some of his most admirable and telling points drew out repeated and long-continued cheering. It was one of the most enthusiastic and successful meetings ever held in this city, and as the opening gun of the campaign has settled the question that the vote for Grant in this county will be fully up to high-water mark. There need be no fear for the countless in the southern tier. The Greeley game of brag won't "call" here. The people are true as ever. A few sorcheads have gone, but the voters are all right.

Correct Version of Charles Sumner's Letter.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—It appears that the letter from Charles Sumner to L. U. Reavis, of this city, telegraphed from here last Saturday night, and published in the *Times* of this city on Sunday, was garbled by leaving out the two closing sentences. The full letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 27.

L. U. Reavis:

DEAR SIR: I think that on reflection you will see that it is advisable for me to write a public letter on the matter to which you call attention. Mr. Greeley and myself have been fellow-laborers in many things. We were born in the same year, and I honor him very much. Between him and another person, who shall be nameless, I am for him earnestly. I shall be here for ten days longer. The Republican Party must be saved, and what I can do shall be done for it.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) CHARLES SUMNER.

Snow Storms in West Virginia—Wheeling Flooded.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 17.—Heavy showers here this afternoon did great damage to property. The grading of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad, at the foot of Jefferson-street, was badly injured, the streets were overflowed, the greater part of the cellars and some of them are now blocked up with debris.

Large Fire at Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 17.—About 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the second story of the large soap and candle establishment of Johnson & Jones, corner of West Water and Fowler streets. Nearly the entire stock was consumed. The loss on the stock is $70,000, and on the building $15,000. The origin of the fire and amount of insurance are unascertained.

Withdrawal of Goods from Bond—Action of Collector Arthur.

Collector Arthur, with a view to giving merchants every facility for the withdrawal of their goods from bond, under the new tariff, has issued instructions to have the withdrawals passed and the bonds adjusted at once, the delivery permits bearing date of Aug. 1, so that the duties can be paid on that day and the goods be delivered at the same time from the various warehouses. The same plan was pursued in the withdrawal of tea and coffee on the 1st of July, and gave general satisfaction. The action of the Collector in these matters, and the regard he has displayed for the convenience of merchants, have elicited their warmest encomiums.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

Santanta's Son Avenging his Father's Death.

Gen. Sheridan Favors Punishing the Kiowa Marauders.

Details of the Massacre of a Family in Texas.

Cholera on Board a Coolie Ship at Demerara.

Death of Thirty-seven Coolies on the Voyage from Calcutta.

THE INDIANS.

Spotted Tail on the Way to Washington—The Sioux Outrages—Sheridan Favors Punishing Them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—Spotted Tail, Chief of the Brule Sioux Indians, with twelve or more of his principal chiefs, will arrive in Washington in the latter part of the present week, to settle with the Government questions with regard to the location of an agency, and other matters. Spotted Tail has kept peace now for seven years, and is believed to be the finest-looking Indian Chief on the continent.

Major Schofield, of the Tenth Cavalry, commanding at Fort Sill, under date of June 12, encloses a correspondence between himself and Indian Agent Mr. Laurie Tatem in relation to the stealing of 190 mules from the troops north of Camp Supply by the Kiowa Indians, and their efforts made to recover the mules. A letter from one of the Government scouts at Camp Supply states that it was done by six men and one woman, all Kiowas. The Cheyenne Indians had since brought in twenty-five of the mules. Major Schofield says the men referred to by Mr. Tatem as having been killed near this post on the 4th inst., was undoubtedly killed by Kiowas. The party is said to have been led by a son of Santanta, who was killed last year when Gen. Sherman was at the post. Friendly Indians who saw the party after the killing report that it was done to avenge the death of Santanta, and that they are now satisfied, having killed three citizens and one soldier. He expresses himself satisfied that other depredations were committed by the same party.

Gen. Augur indorses this as follows: "We will wait the result of the Council, though I expect nothing from it." Gen. Sheridan's indorsement is as follows: "I doubt very much if the mules stolen will be returned, and I know that the Indians who committed the white-mentioned murders will not be punished by their own people. We can never stop the wild Indians from murdering and stealing until we punish them. If a white man in this country commits a murder, we hang him; if he steals a horse, we put him in the Penitentiary. If an Indian commits these crimes, we give him better fare and more blankets. I think I may with reason say that under this policy the civilization of the wild red man will progress slowly."

Details of the Massacre of the Lee Family in Texas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—The War Department has an official report of the massacre by the Indians of the family of Abel Lee, residing on Clear Fork, Brazos River, about sixteen miles below Fort Griffin, Texas.

Lieut. Gilbreath, of the Eleventh Infantry, who, with a party of soldiers, was sent to investigate the case, reports that the massacre was one of exceeding brutality.

The following persons were in the house at the time of the attack, which was 5½ o'clock on Sunday afternoon, June 9: Abel Lee, aged fifty; Lillie Lee, each aged about sixty years; Frances Lee, aged eight years; Cordelia Lee, aged fifteen years; Susanna Lee, aged seventeen years; John Abel Lee, aged six years, and a man named McCarthy. Abel, Lillie, and Frances Lee were killed—the old man while sitting at the door, the old lady in the sitting room, and the little girl while running from the house. They were killed with arrows, and all of them were scalped. Every particle of skin upon which hair grew was removed from their heads. Mrs. Lee's ears were cut off, and the bodies of both herself and husband were mutilated and arrows left sticking in them. The body of Cordelia was found in the yard in a row that filled her

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Meeting Yesterday Afternoon—Reports of Sanitary Officers—Vital Statistics for the Week.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour. Present—Commissioners Alexander Hamilton, President, and Commissioners Harrison and Bedford.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Harrison, Sanitary Superintendent, reported that during the week ending July 12, 1873, 1,000 complaints were received at the Health Office, 1,200 inspections were made, 1,500 orders were issued, 1,400 nuisances were removed, 1,200 houses were whitewashed, 1,000 were ventilated, 1,000 were connected with sewers, 1,000 were supplied with water, 1,000 were connected with gas, 1,000 were connected with the Croton, 1,000 were connected with the Croton, 1,000 were connected with the Croton

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his unfettered choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY. Speech on 4th January, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Love Spell—Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Rose Gernon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Variety Performance—Mlle. Geraldine, M. Leopold and others.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—The Wrong Man in the Right Place—The Vokes Family.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities.—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert under direction of Theo. Thomas.

JONES' WOOD.—Summer Night's Festival, by the Arion Vocal Society.

The New-York Times.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly edition; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....5

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 00

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,941 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

A particle of truth does appear at rare intervals in the Democratic and Tammany-Republican newspapers, where it seems like a speck of gold in a mass of dross; and we confess that we find this priceless rarity far oftener in the old original Democrat than in the new convert. For example, the *World*, yesterday, after moaning and wringing its hands again over Mr. ADAMS and Mr. HENDRICKS, and crying out from its sackcloth and ashes that the contest is not now between either one of those gentlemen and GREELEY, but between GREELEY and GRANT, goes on to say: "It is a contest between GREELEY, with a Democratic Cabinet, Congress, and State Governments, and GRANT, with a Republican Cabinet, Congress, and State Governments." This is the plain and simple truth, and as such we give it at once the widest circulation. The contest is between those who are working for a complete return of the old Democratic Party to power, with a shiftless mischief-maker as figure-head, and those who are working to retain in power the Republican Party which has saved the Union, made the country prosperous at home, and more highly respected abroad than it ever was before; with a brave, judicious, modest man at its head, one who is not blown about by every wind of doctrine, and who does not need the constant presence of a guardian to keep him from saying or writing something imprudent or absurd. The *World* has, indeed, presented the true issue: GREELEY and Democracy—each bad enough, or GRANT and Republicanism. But the *World* will hardly be thanked by its colaborers for its work. There is a great difference between not telling falsehoods and blurting out needless and unpleasant truths.

We give, this morning, a few more extracts from the letters of soldiers and sailors who respond to the call for the Pittsburg Convention on the 17th of September. They all breathe one spirit—that of unaltered fidelity to the cause for which the writers fought. These men, whose appreciation of the pending issues is brightened by the remembrance of their services and sacrifices in the field, are not easily misled by the false pretenses of the Greeley-Democrats.

The Astor Library is made the subject of attack in a notoriously slanderous journal, because the directors do not furnish iced water to the public. The matter is worth brief notice, because there is a disposition in some quarters to complain of the administration of this valuable institution, which has its existence solely by the free gift of one family. The ground, the building, the books, and the salaries of the Librarian and all the assistants are provided from the first gift of the founder, and the subsequent endowment by his son, and those expenses have consumed, or are yearly consuming, every dollar at the disposal of the Trustees. The salaries are small, and the management is necessarily upon the most economical scale. There cannot be even any new purchases of books, simply because there is no money to buy them. And yet, all things considered, the administration is satisfactory to those for whose use the library was chiefly intended—the educated and studious class, who have not libraries of their own. It would doubtless be pleasant to many of the readers to be furnished with iced water in this weather; but so, doubtless, it would be, if the trustees provided a free luncheon. But even cheap luxuries must be paid for; and where shall the money for this be taken from? The salaries of the assistants? It must come from them, if from anywhere; and they are already too small. The complaint is only an example of very unreasonable and ungrateful captiousness in regard to this library.

That burlesque in real life, the assumption of the Colonelcy of the Eighty-fifth Regiment by a woman—TENNIE C. CLAFLIN—seems to be going on with some semblance, at least, of earnest. The "lady" declares that as soon as she has recruited a thousand men, she will make a demand upon Gov. HOFFMAN for her commission, and that he will not dare to refuse, because he can urge only one objection—that she is a woman. A slight obstacle truly, if, indeed, it does actually exist. She also announces that her uniform will be not saucy but neat, something quite original, half male and half female. Certainly to this design there must be awarded the palm of appropriateness; and in times when Mr. GREELEY seeks the nomination of the Democratic Party, and the Democratic Party, or its remains, nominate him, hybrid things of all kinds would seem in order. CLAFLIN may think that she will follow one fashion and set another; for she is reported as having had the impudence to say that her costume will find favor with the women of the country. But she will be disappointed in this respect by the sense and modesty of those who even now blush to acknowledge her as their country-woman; and also in the obtaining of her commission. Gov. HOFFMAN is not without common sense or social decency; and she may be sure that her application will be respectfully declined:—unless, indeed, she can give assurances that if she is appointed her whole regiment will vote for the Tammany Republican candidate; and in that case who knows what absurdity the Tammany Governor may commit?

The pencil of THOMAS NAST has seldom traced anything so intensely powerful in its satire and so withering in its rebuke as the cartoon in this week's *Harper's*, entitled the "Death-Bed Marriage." The ghastly suggestiveness of the picture brings home far more powerfully than words could, the character, at once unholy and disgusting, of the alliance between "the daughter of Democracy" and the spouse that Baltimore presented to her. Every face among the motley crowd that assists at the death-bed nuptials, forms a recognizable and characteristic portrait, while the accessories in the shape of the dowry of the bride, and the potent stimulant by which she has been sustained to this last scene, are as suggestive, as they are artistically managed. A fitting companion to this magnificent cartoon is the delineation of the futile attempt of the Tammany-Greeley gang to pull down the "column Vendôme" of the Union. The names of the statesmen and the soldiers, the victories of peace and war that are inscribed there, form fit accompaniments to the broad base and massive strength of the "Republican column," which looks as if it would mock a thousand such efforts as are being made to overturn it by the frantic crowd with FENTON at their head, GREELEY at the tail, and HOFFMAN, TWEED and SWEENY conspicuous in the middle.

It affords us great pleasure to refer to the detailed acknowledgment made in another column of $1,393 40 as the day's receipts on account of the Children's Excursion and Relief Fund. We need hardly say that the generous response which our readers are making to our appeal on behalf of the poor and helpless little ones of the City, enables us to steadily enlarge the area of the charity which we have undertaken to administer. We have found it necessary to engage the paid services of a few auxiliaries to the members of our regular staff who are engaged in organizing the excursions and in seeing to the distribution of the sick fund. All such services are paid for by the TIMES, and every dollar of the fund will be directly expended upon those for whom it was subscribed. Let our friends read the daily reports we give of cases relieved, and let them judge for themselves whether the money is being well spent. The field is a very wide one, and while with increasing funds, our organization widens, it must necessarily take some time to penetrate everywhere that want and disease have entered into the families of the poor.

Two State Conventions.

The Republican State Convention has been called for the 31st of August, at Utica. All who have at heart the principles of good government are invited to take part in sending representatives. We trust that the invitation will be heartily responded to, and that every voter, who feels the importance of an honest administration of the Government, National and State as well, will lend his energy and judgment to the selection of the best possible delegates. The work before the Republican Party of this State, and those who are willing to co-operate with it, is of immense importance. The conspiracy between Tammany Democrats and Tammany Republicans has its head-quarters here, and here the most desperate efforts for the success will be made. Here, then, it should be most vigorously opposed. The task for honest voters is to save so much of reform as was gained last year, to complete the work then checked by the Tammany combination, to put an honest man in the place of the Tammany Governor, to elect an unpurchasable Legislature, and to give to the pure and honorable Administration of President GRANT the indorsement of a heavy majority.

To this task every honest and intelligent man in the community is called. There never before has been a canvass in which the interests of the people at large were so plainly opposed to the interests of professional politicians. It is, therefore, the people's business to see that everything is done to insure success. The first step in this direction is the choice of able and sagacious representatives in the State Nominating Convention. The business of the Convention will be to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and State officers, a Congressman at large and Presidential electors, as well as to provide for the energetic conduct of the campaign. It will be seen, therefore, that on the result of its labors will largely depend not only the success of the Presidential ticket, but also the success of reform in our own State. They are closely linked together. The Tammany Party is fighting for the Baltimore candidate, that it may regain its own power in the State; the Greeley men are doing their utmost for the Tammany Party in the State, that they may fasten themselves on the Federal offices.

If any evidence of this were needed, further than the continual activity of all the Tammanyites, it would be found in the intention just announced of the Greeley Republicans to hold a separate State Convention. COCHRANE, the head of the "Liberal State Committee," yesterday issued a pronunciamiento, contemplating such a convention. He complimented his followers on their success in the intrigue with Tammany for the Baltimore nomination, reminded them that their part of the bargain was not fully carried out, and indicated County organizations as the next step. He concluded:

"You may expect that at an early date a call will be made by the State Committee for delegates to a convention of *Liberal Republicans from the State at large.*"

Is it possible that there are any Republicans foolish enough to believe this to be anything but a diversion to aid the Tammany leaders in their design on the State? If there are, they can only go on and be duped. It is the purpose of COCHRANE and his coadjutors to maintain the appearance of Republicanism, the more effectively to aid the avowed Tammany men. In a common convention, the Cochrane crowd would be lost. Preserving a semi-detached organization, it is their hope to attract some who would not follow them directly into the enemy's ranks, and also to make their assumed independence the basis of a more liberal division of the spoils. But such a trick is too transparent to effect anything. Whether in gray uniforms, or in Tammany livery, the deserters belong to the same camp with the force that TWEED and HOFFMAN command. Their Convention will be a Tammany convention to all intents and purposes, and the attempt to disguise it is as shallow as it is mendacious.

For the people of this State the issue grows plainer every day. Before November none will be blind to it save those who won't see. There will be but two tickets to vote. One will be that of honesty and good government in the State and nation. The other, no matter how it is contrived or who is on it, will be the Tammany ticket.

Mr. Boutwell in North Carolina.

It is not to be wondered at that the Democratic *Tribune* clamored desperately to the President to keep Mr. BOUTWELL out of North Carolina. The opening speech of the Secretary, delivered at Greensboro last evening, amply justifies the alarm of Mr. GREELEY'S organ. The speech was very calm in tone, and in method argumentative. Its positions were carefully taken, supported by an array of unquestioned facts, and so candidly stated that it cannot fail to convince intelligent minds in all parts of the country. We believe there is no one in public life who enjoys a more unblemished reputation for integrity and fidelity to truth than Mr. BOUTWELL. He has been the object of much criticism, but the most malignant slanderers have hesitated to assail the good name which, in a long life of official service, he has earned. His statements of fact will, therefore, be universally accepted. We have no hesitation in saying that his deductions will also be received with equal respect.

We do not propose to recite here, even in brief, the tenor of Mr. BOUTWELL'S address. It will be found in full in our columns this morning, and will amply repay the perusal of every citizen who desires to know the principles that have guided our National Administration, its results attained, and the prospects for the future. Mr. BOUTWELL'S line of argument may, however, be indicated. He began by exposing the fallacy involved in the catch phrase, "clasping hands across the bloody chasm," pointing out that this was only the fatal error of the old Democracy, uttered by a new voice—the error of ignoring evils instead of removing them. In place of clasping hands across the chasm, the South would do better to close the chasm by adhering to the party which upheld the changes wrought by the war, not because they have been wrought, but because they are right. He then defended the President against the charge of a desire to extend the power of the Executive, and showed that Gen. GRANT always used extraordinary authority reluctantly, yet, when necessary to protect American citizens, would use it without hesitation. He pointed out the evils resulting under Mr. JOHNSON'S administration from the "political" antagonism between the President and Senate, and showed that they would inevitably return on the election of Mr. GREELEY, if that should take place. He contrasted the efficiency and economy of the responsible Administration of President GRANT with that of the divided Administration of JOHNSON, enforcing the contrast by numerous statistics. He concluded by an explanation of the policy of the Government with reference to the debt and resumption of specie payments.

What we have said will serve to indicate the scope of the Secretary's speech and the vital interest of the subjects embraced in it. We ask for it the careful attention of thoughtful men throughout the country.

A Storm of Favors to Come.

"The Boulevard Club, of which Sheriff MATTHEW T. BRENNAN is President, fired 100 guns in honor of the nominations."

"An impromptu ratification meeting of the Tenth Ward M. T. BRENNAN Association was held last night at the hall, No. 101 Hester-street. Several addresses were delivered."

Need we say that the "nominations" referred to were those of Baltimore, and that the meeting of the Brennan Club was called to ratify the Presidential ticket headed by HORACE GREELEY? BRENNAN and the rowdies who are in his pay know quite well what they are about. Their lease of power and plunder depends absolutely on the success of the Tammany-Greeley ticket. Hence the reckless expenditure of powder, and hence the amount of shouting and bad whisky which will be devoted to the cause of "Old Honesty" (in a Tammany sense) during the campaign. Hence, also, the organ's new-found admiration for Sheriff BRENNAN. The Greeley "organ" does its best to wriggle out of all responsibility for the notorious alliance of its candidate with Tammany. One case is as good as a hundred to prove the justice of the indictment. Let us try to pin the *Tribune* down to this case of BRENNAN'S. We have made three leading charges of fraud against the Sheriff of the County of New-York, and they are these:

I. BRENNAN is entitled to a fee of fifty cents for each *commitment* to prison made in the Courts of the County. In defiance of law, he has charged and received fifty cents for each *arrest*. In 1871, the difference between the legal and illegal charge amounted to a direct swindle upon the tax-payers of $51,577 00.

II. BRENNAN has charged to the County the pay-rolls of his clerks and assistants. Up to the entrance of Mr. GREEN into the Controller's office, the gross amounts of these pay-rolls (never submitted in detail) were uniformly paid. As the Sheriff's office is maintained by fees, every dollar paid on account of its salaries was a fraud upon the tax-payers. BRENNAN knows this, and therefore dares not make a demand through the Courts for some ten months' pay-rolls which are in arrears.

III. BRENNAN got the lease to the City of his property, corner of Pearl and Centre streets, fraudulently altered, during its currency, to a much longer period and at a much higher figure. In this way he cheated the tax-payers out of $14,100.

These are some of the charges which the *Tribune* pronounces to be "false" and "slanderous." We aver that they can be proved in any Court of law, and further, that the Greeley organ is simply carrying out the terms of a corrupt bargain in attempting to discredit them. Here is a very simple issue, to which we invite the attention of the public. It is one which does not depend upon vague assertions, idle gossip, or matter incapable of direct proof. If Mr. GREELEY, or any of the persons who are dragging the paper he used to edit into the dirt, have a single well-authenticated fact, a single substantial proof to support their assertion that we have "slandered" Sheriff BRENNAN, let them produce it, and we shall give it due publicity. If not, let them stand forward as convicted of serving Tammany by a course of willful duplicity.

One of the "Organs."

The Chicago *Tribune* is a very worthy representative of the Greeley faction, in that it has not the least concern for truth, and is almost as active as its New-York namesake in manufacturing slanders.

Some time ago, this journal—"run" by one of GREELEY'S freshmen—denied our statement that H. G. or his friends were in any way associated with the Tammany gang. We thereupon adduced proofs—giving names, dates, and places; showing that Tammany clubs, broken up after the last election, were everywhere being revived for the benefit of GREELEY; that all the Tammany leaders were working for him; that GREELEY had even been engaged in an important speculation with TWEED. What did the Chicago *Tribune* say to this? Not a word. It could not disprove a single one of our facts, and so it set to work inventing more slanders—a course of conduct which will never take Mr. HORACE WHITE to the place where all good people ought to go.

It has now come forward with a shambling defense of Senator TRUMBULL, too ridiculous to be worthy of notice. When Senator TRUMBULL authorises any defense of his conduct, we will make good every word we have said of him. Then this Western echo of JOHN COCHRANE & Co. says that we made certain charges against Senator SCHURZ some time ago, and were forced to retract them.

We wish Mr. HORACE WHITE would go to church occasionally, and try to bring his mind to appreciate the difference between truth and untruth. Of all the statements we originally made about Senator SCHURZ, we have never withdrawn one, and never propose to do so, *for they are all literally true*, and we undertake to prove them to the satisfaction of the whole country. We said that Mr. SCHURZ'S speech at Cincinnati was a good one, and that his course there seemed to us worthy of the admiration which his friends entertain for him. That was about all we said; and this is now described by the Chicago organ as a "retractation" of all we alleged formerly about SCHURZ. Mr. HORACE WHITE probably expects to be President some day. We shall not be able to support him if he does not show a little more sense—not to speak of conscience, because after what he did at Cincinnati, and considering what he is doing now, he would laugh if we suggested that conscience had anything to do with his course. But let him get one fact into his head: we stand to all we have ever said about Senators SCHURZ and TRUMBULL, and can prove every word of it before any fair tribunal in the country.

Fine Names to Unusual Frenzy.

One of the "Europeans" connected with the "intellectual department" of the *Herald* is evidently a fresh importation, for in speaking of the motley array of Democrats, "Sore-heads," and office-seekers who are supporting GREELEY, he unconsciously uses the term "Liberal Conservatives," the name affected by one of the political parties in England, and probably one which a few weeks ago he used in the columns of some small provincial sheet in the Emerald Isle. We can pardon him, and, indeed, most of the writers of the highly imaginative daily to which he belongs, for their entire ignorance of everything pertaining to our politics is so very apparent, that no one is in the slightest danger of being misled by them. But there are others, who, in giving a good name to a bad dog, cannot be excused on the score of ignorance. The word "Liberal" is really attractive; it suggests all sorts of nice things, such as the overthrow of despotism, the proclamation of human equality, &c.; but when the party using it have no such intentions in mind, both because there is nothing of the kind to do, and because if there were, they would be the last persons to do it, the word reacts upon itself, and its use becomes the veriest farce. Take one instance out of thousands that might be given: WADE HAMPTON is a prominent "Liberal," as the name is used. Is it not enough to make one laugh, if it did not make him angry, to see the mockery in the assumption of this title by one of the most malignant supporters of the slave-holders' rebellion?

But take the leader of this movement, the "good and wise" HORACE GREELEY himself. How admirably he has succeeded thus far in adapting himself to the rôle of "Liberal" and Reformer! True, during the greater part of his life he has been the most illiberal of men; but what of that? He has certainly been the would-be reformer of the New-York Custom-house, since the disposal of offices in the same was taken from him. Is not this record enough. There are times, however, that we fairly tremble for our venerable "Uncle." He indulges so frequently in garrulous speeches that, though he has the regular formula which is to suit all parties well in hand, he sometimes forgets himself, and allows his old thoughts and impulses to appear. How else can we reconcile the statement he made to the Committee from the Baltimore Convention, that he was still a Republican, with his remarks as to the duty of all belonging to that party, which have appeared within a few months in his paper? Will not all who persuaded themselves into reading the romantic vaporings of that paper admit that during last year there was not in the country a more earnest advocate of the present Administration? And in what, we would ask, has the Administration changed since that time, except in not allowing HORACE GREELEY and his friend FENTON to run the New-York Custom-house? Surely the whole cause and continuance of this dissatisfaction on the part of our Reformers is so open that no one can be "taken in" by it, even after all the attempts that have been made to hide its poverty and littleness.

A Vale of Tears.

The only Mosquito Bay that we know of, where the English flag flies, as denoting either sovereignty or protectorate, is far down by the Caribbean Sea, near the town freshly named after Sir GEORGE GREY. This town, which Commander HOLLINS amused himself by bombarding some years ago, is the capital of a dusky gentleman who used to go about in the scarlet coat of a British officer, bare legs, a cocked hat, and a "panache" like *Gen. Boum's*. The dominions of this monarch, doubtless, it is, that a late writer in the Paris *Figaro* confounds with what it calls the "English Island of Mosquito Bay," and which he makes the scene of orgies beside which even the "Vendôt" Revels of Louisiana look harmless and respectable.

We gather from the *Figaro* that the western coast of its mysterious island is inhabited by a tribe of fierce and eccentric blacks, who always remain secluded except at two periods of the year. On these occasions they visit the eastern shore, which is inhabited by whites, for the purpose of buying supplies. They likewise signalize their visits by getting furiously drunk, and smashing whatever they can and dare in every direction. Most of their time being passed in the sleepy pursuit of fishing, they solace themselves, at these exceptional epochs, by every species of mad debauchery. At their last outbreak of the kind they outdone themselves. Mustering in strong force, they resolved on imitating the ancient Romans, and despoiling the pale-faced Sabines of the eastern shore of a full supply of maidens for wives. Their scheme was crowned with complete success. Carefully devised and assisted by adroit stratagem, it resulted in these bold blackamoors of Mosquito Bay carrying off as many white women as they themselves numbered, and bearing them in triumph to their Cyprus of the West. Their subsequent treatment of their brides varied, however, from the classical precedent, and, as described by the *Figaro*, must be admitted to have been highly original.

In the first place, we are told that these adventurous colored persons had resolved to organize a dance of the most appalling description. This, in fact, was the prime object in kidnapping their brides. On the return of the party to the western shore, a week was passed in a sort of bacchanalian honeymoon. After this, a dark night was chosen for the opening festivity. In the midst of a gloomy and almost impenetrable forest is a kind of natural amphitheatre, and in this the Egyptian horrors that were to follow came to pass. Here, amid all night, deafened by the blasts of the conch-horn, the cheerful roll of the tom-tom, and the inspiring blaze of the Ethiopian *stakes*, the luckless brides were deprived of their clothing, and made to dance furiously until perfectly exhausted. One after another dropped down in a swoon. At last, but one, the most robust of the captives, kept the floor. "You are my Queen!" howled the chief of the band, addressing her, "and we will celebrate our nuptials in a manner worthy of ourselves. Ho, there! Illuminate!" With a crash as of a thousand gongs, a red light instantly spread over the scene, and then a horrible spectacle was discovered. All around the amphitheatre the palm-trees had been covered with resin, and were now set on fire. To the trunk of each tree a woman had been lashed, and these unfortunates were now burning to death. The chief then leaped wildly among the flaming trees with his Queen until the orchestra struck the final chords of the measure, when "he plunged a dagger into her bosom, so that she expired with the last notes of the music." The agreeable drama terminated, as we need scarcely say, by the revellers drinking themselves blind drunk as an appropriate dessert to so rich a feast of connubial bliss.

This lovely tale is gravely offered as truth by the French journalist, and many who do not believe in its verity will admire the inventive genius of its author; such admiration will however shrink to unenviable proportions when it is known that the *Figaro's* story, or something very like it, is to be found among certain fragments of manuscript left by the late ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

How to Keep Cool.

During the present tyranny of Sirius, when even the exertion of thinking seems a flagrant defiance of the thermometer, the one ambition of most people is limited to the concentrated purpose to "keep cool." The very intensity of the aspiration is many cases defeats itself. Those earnest but misguided persons who, "through long days of labor and nights devoid of ease," persistently woo the coy spirit of coolness through a straw—*fons meditatus arena*—often find that the only upshot of their labors is to bring them into hot water at the last. The exertion of fanning in most cases counteracts the slight relief which it affords. And although the practice of sleeping on the housetops is affected by many aspiring spirits, and is popular in some parts of the town, the effort necessary to avoid falling off is apt to interfere with its enjoyment.

Seriously speaking, however, a moderate exercise of prudence and care will obviate many of the most distressing, not to say dangerous, effects of the heat. By making it a point never to be in a hurry, for example—and one of the most energetic workers that ever lived said it was only idle men that were ever in a hurry—much may be achieved toward this desirable end. And ah, too, the simple precaution of keeping as much as possible in the shade; of carrying an umbrella, of abstaining from immoderate use of iced-drinks of any sort, will avert many of the perils of the time. And even for people of limited means, there are various simple devices that will go far toward securing that comfort which appears to be monopolized only by wealth. If ice, for instance, is a luxury beyond the family means, what is simpler than to adopt that resource for cooling water familiar to tropical countries, by putting it into an earthenware vessel, wrapped round with damp clothes, and suspended in a current of air? Much may be done, also, toward attaining an endurable indoor atmosphere by opening the windows only during the cool of morning and evening, and closing them in the heat of day.

Attention to trifles like these will achieve a wonderful amount of comfort. But best of all prescriptions for the hot weather for those whose occupations happily permit it, is cessation of effort as far as compatible with the necessities of life. Luckily, at this time, most kinds of business are stagnant, and even those who are unable to get away from the City have ample leisure to seek such minor relaxations as its parks and suburbs afford, and generally to "loaf and invite their souls." It might be an acceptable innovation to introduce the Southern custom of dividing up the business day between the cool of the morning and evening, leaving the sweltering noontide for the siesta, to which alone it seems adapted. Failing that, it is still possible to "keep cool," even with the thermometer in the nineties, by following certain obvious precautions, and above all by not trying too hard.—Those prescriptions are not available for editors, reporters, and printers, who are obliged to work all night with their heads jammed under gas-lights.

MINOR TOPICS.

GERRIT SMITH is a name much esteemed in this State—a few months ago, anybody who attacked it would have had to encounter severe remonstrances of HORACE GREELEY. But GERRIT SMITH has been guilty of the crime of refusing to support HORACE, and so HORACE instructs his young men to set upon his old companion and associate, and try some of their dreary and pointless "satire" at his expense. It is needless to say that the said young men begin by altering Mr. SMITH'S name—they refer to him as "GERRIT" a capital joke. Let us all laugh, or the Poets and Professors had Gustave may be disappointed. After much "wit" of this kind, the merry band genuflect "GERRIT" that if he will only behave himself in a certain way (indicated by them) they will not "snub" him any more. Does not all this come with a good grace from HORACE GREELEY toward an old, true, and universally-esteemed Republican like GERRIT SMITH? All the Tribune's praises nowadays are reserved for men like MATT. BRENNAN, TWEED, and A. OAKEY HALL. Well—there will be a queer *ter* forgiveness about the end of next November from the *Tribune*, and GREELEY will be on his knees protesting, with tears in his eyes, that he never meant what he said in the Democratic and Salt Lake Conventions, about such creatures as the above mentioned.

The Court of Impeachment for the trial of the case of Judge BARNARD was fairly organized at Saratoga yesterday. The members of the Court exhibited a degree of firmness and seriousness of purpose of modern faculties abandoned and gone for delay which fully justifies the favorable opinion which we have already declared them to be entitled to. We fully expect that the Court will make no "doubtful ruling" upon the preliminary objections to be made by BARNARD'S counsel as to the validity of the Assembly charges and to the jurisdiction of the Court itself. Everything promises such speedy justice for GEORGE G. BARNARD as shall vindicate the honor of the State and the rights of the people.

Here is a fair sample of the clumsy falsifications sent out daily from GREELEY'S OFFICE:

"A prominent representative of Delaware County, New-York, says that the County will be carried for GREELEY and BROWN, and that the town of Delhi, in that County, which gave GRANT eight hundred majority in 1868, will give at least one thousand majority for the Liberal Republican ticket."

Let us see what are the facts. The entire vote of the town of Delhi was but 728 in 1868, and of this number there were cast for GREELEY 428, and for BUTTERFIELD 300. Now, by what mathematical process Mr. GREELEY is to receive a majority of one thousand out of a voting population of 728 it would be difficult to tell, unless, indeed, his Tammany allies should graciously endow Delhi with the Bloomers and Mrs. GREELEY make up the deficiency.

It will be observed, from our Washington dispatches, that the question of the collection of the scrip dividend tax of half a million of dollars from the New-York Central Railroad is being narrowed down to a practical point. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue insists on the deposit either of the money or of United States bonds equal in amount, and then the Railroad Company can take such legal action as they think fit to test the right of the Government to collect the tax in question.

New blood in the Police Department of Brooklyn, is beginning to tell. The Board has issued an order, which, if carried out, will work a great change in our neighboring city. Henceforth the prompt arrest of every person, liquor-dealer or druggist who violates the law by selling or pretending to give away liquor on the Sabbath. In this connection, the police are commanded that the best evidences of an efficient police force is the absence of crime. This order is a hopeful sign for the interests of Brooklyn.

FENTON'S Professor of Journalism should keep closer watch over his correspondents. As he has many of them at his elbow, he ought not to let them manufacture utterly improbable statements. Only the other day one of them was caught grinding out a resolutions account of an "enthusiastic" Greeley meeting, which was characterized by the local Greeley paper as great exaggeration. And yesterday, "one who knows" all about HORACE WHITE of Chicago, (obviously Mr. WHITE himself,) had to write all the way from that city to contradict a Fenton story about his private affairs. *Expientia docet*, and we may now look for a while at least, for greater caution in the production of "trustworthy" news by the Professor and his subordinates.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Spain Satisfied With Gen. Sickles—The Central Railroad Scrip Dividend Tax—The Civil Service.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Government of Spain has expressed to the Government its confidence in Minister SICKLES. It gives assurance that he is a most acceptable representative of the United States at that Court, and is gratified to learn that the reports in the newspapers of his intended resignation are without foundation.

THE CENTRAL SCRIP TAX.

The Attorneys of the New-York Central Railroad were here again today in regard to the payment of the scrip dividend tax which the Government proposes to collect of the Company. They desire to make the Government plaintiff in trial before the Courts, but the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, sustained by the Treasury Department, does not propose to give any advantage away which the law lodges in the Department. The next thing the Road asks is that it may be allowed to give bonds for the payment of the tax, if decided against them in the Courts, and that they be allowed to bring suit against the Government in the same manner as if the tax had been actually paid. This is, of course, to allow the Company to have the use of half a million of dollars while the case can be kept in the Courts, and the interest would pay the costs of the legal proceedings and much more. But the answer of the Commissioner of Revenue is clear: that if the road make a deposit in the Treasury of United States bonds to cover the amount of tax, he will permit them to bring the suit in the same manner as if distraint upon property had actually been made. This compels the taking of that amount from the use of the Company. The representatives of the road to-day ask to be answered to-morrow as to the ultimatum of the Government, and they have been given a limited time, and are informed that an answer must not be long delayed.

PERSONAL.

Commissioner Douglass will leave here next week Wednesday for a visit to the White Mountains, where he hopes to leave the ague chills with which he has suffered much during a year past. He will be absent about a month.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

There will be a competitive examination at the Interior Department, to-morrow, to fill five or six vacancies in clerkships of class No. 1.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE PEOPLE'S OPERA CONCERTS.

Mme. Peschka-Leutner was again heard at the Academy of Music, last evening. The audience was much more numerous than that assembled on Monday, and it waxed quite enthusiastic when the power and range of the artist's voice, and the brilliancy of her execution, were made clear by the successful results of three very florid vocal exhibitions. These were respectively "Eriani, Ivoriani;" the bolero from "I Vespri Siciliani," for the displaying delivery of which, however, Mme. Leutner's hands are rather heavy; and the "Peschka" Bravour Waltz, which consisted of variations upon a most commonplace theme, and for which a repetition at Peschka's request on Monday, would have been a most acceptable encore. The lady could certainly not complain of a lack of appreciation of her vocal reminiscences of talent; fourteen encores was never bestowed upon a sopranino. The pianist of the evening was, as heretofore, Mr. SOMMER, and an orchestra, under Herr DORMEYER, supplied a refreshing if inadequate accompaniment. Mme. Leutner will take part in one concert more. This may be attended to-morrow.

The Walter Scott Monument.

A meeting of the Sir Walter Scott Monument Committee was held yesterday for the purpose of making arrangements for the unveiling of the monument proposed to be erected in his honor. It is not definitely settled whether the statue will be uncovered on the 15th of August, Sir Walter's birthday, as it has not yet arrived from Scotland. Appropriate ceremonies will be observed on the occasion. A parade of the New-York Caledonian Club, the Hudson County, Jersey City and Brooklyn Clubs will take place, the members being ordered in Highland costume. The Seventy-ninth Regiment will also turn out in their new kilts, and there will be delegations from Scottish societies from different parts.

THE NATIONAL ISSUES

The "Bloody Chasm" to be Closed, Not Ignored.

The Duty of Southern Voters, Black and White.

The Financial Policy of the Government Explained.

Revenues Collected, Expenses Reduced, Credit Strengthened, Taxes Lessened, Specie Payments Prepared For.

Speech of Secretary Boutwell in North Carolina.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 17.—The Republican meeting at this place today was a decided success, both in numbers and enthusiasm. Being in every way superior to the Democratic meeting yesterday at Raleigh, when the relative population of the two places is considered. Hon. Judge Dick introduced Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, who proceeded to deliver one of the most powerful and eloquent political addresses which will be delivered in this campaign.

He began by saying that as one having some part in the administration of the Government and responsible for its action, he considered it his right to speak to the people concerning what had been done. He had been asked by Gen. Grant to take the Treasury Department, and had accepted it as a public duty just as Gen. Grant had offered it. In accepting the office he had not been bound in personal fealty to Gen. Grant, nor had he lost his rights as an American citizen. Heretofore he had no excuse to offer for appearing before the people to discuss the issues of the day. He then went on to compare the condition of North Carolina with other States, saying that the first need of North Carolina is people; showing how, with increased population, the lands of the State would immeasurably increase in value. The next need of the State is common schools, and he showed the great benefit of universal education by citing the case of Massachusetts, which has been made prosperous beyond comparison with her resources because her founders had laid universal taxation for education, and compelled every child to attend the schools. He then went on to the benefits of education upon the elevation and profits of labor. All this might be supposed to have nothing to do with the pending election; but there was an impression abroad that the Democratic Party of the South was opposed to immigration and the triumph of that party would be taken as a protest against immigrants, while the success of the Republicans would be an invitation to all people of all nationalities and opinions to come here and help in the development of the great country. Looking to the interests of the State only, citizens here should not stand in the way of this development by voting the Democratic ticket. In the matter of education, the Republicans had always been its friends and the Democrats its enemies, with some few honorable exceptions. In Tennessee—reconstructed by Republicans—popular education had been provided for, but afterward the power had been wrested from them, and Democrats had abolished the system. In its national platform the Republicans have given pledges that every man should have his rights guaranteed to him, because they are his due, not because they are given him by law; and this is the fundamental difference between the Republicans and most of the advanced Democrats, who merely acquiesce in the Fifteenth Amendment.

Mr. Boutwell then said, there are two ends in a revolution, the beginning and the close, and they are attended in one particular with the same results. At the beginning of the rebellion, as we saw in 1861, there were a good many timid men who could not accept the ideas which prevailed; who were alarmed by the threatening aspect of affairs; who shrunk from responsibility. Men who had been a long time in public service were not equal to existing exigencies, and the people felt there was a necessity for public affairs to be placed in other hands. Now, too, men had shown utter inability to accept new ideas. When the rebellion approached its close, it was marked by the overthrow of the old institution and the establishment of new ideas. There will be men at every stage of affairs, who will hesitate; who doubt as to the expediency of taking any further steps; who fear the last ultimate result of their own teachings. When slavery was overthrown on this Continent the laboring people of the North and South said this is right. The laboring men everywhere occupy a more exalted position in consequence of the overthrow of slavery; he is more recognized in every way; and the day is coming when he will receive the reward of intellectual and manual power he has developed in the development of the resources of the country. But there are men who shrink from accepting the logical results of their own teachings. They are stranded by the war. Every resolution is marked by remains of these men.

In the revolution of 1776 it was the same. Men high in authority shrank from the recognition of the Declaration of Independence; but the people accepted and maintained it from 1776 to 1783. History shows you remains of these men. The same thing is occurring now. There were men who were identified with the Republican Party in the beginning, who were Union men during the war, who demanded reconstruction, and now they doubt whether the logical results of their own teachings ought to be accepted. There is no occasion for alarm in this; the people will deal with these men who hesitate. Look at the history of the war; see the men who started with us, but faltered by the way, and who are now doubting and hesitating. Nevertheless, the Government lives. And the ideas survive. They were but made new, and rights cannot be betrayed.

Mr. Secretary Boutwell began his financial statement by reference to the causes that since 1866 have increased and been collected and 1866 are only accounted for, and showed in these items why showing them to their enormous amount of interest and pensions. $1,120,000,000 had been paid out. He then continued: If these have been large defalcations by the Collectors of Internal Revenue. In order that you may have our intelligent opinion in this matter of the loss of twenty millions or more by delinquencies, I will state a few facts.

The system of accounts in the Treasury Department, with Collectors, is kept in such a manner as to show the amount charged to them by Assistant, who, as you know, make assessments of taxes and turn it over to the Collector, taking his receipt, which is sent to the Department at Washington, and the amount of taxes specified is charged to the Collector; although when the charge is made he has received very little of the money, perhaps none at all. When the Collector goes out and his successor is appointed, the balance uncollected for any reason is charged over to his successor, and the first Collector is not credited with the amount so charged, until he shows conclusively that it could not be collected, or until his successor has collected them and accounted to Government therefor. So that when there have been two or more collectors, and there is a balance in the hands of the first unaccounted for, it is charged to the second and appears against him as well as the first. Now, on the 16th December, 1870, the House of Representatives called on the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amounts as standing against Collectors, which were reported, including those which had been charged to the Collectors in the several districts, and of course served to await the whole amount due from them; and those remaining in the balances as due from the Collectors, which had never been collected at all, and the amount actually due could not be ascertained until the accounts were fully settled. The Secretary of the Treasury never supposed that any person could make any use of this document, but very soon our Democratic friends reported that there were $20,000,000 in the hands of the collectors of internal revenue, which had never been paid over. Seeing this, the Secretary of the Treasury requested the First Controller to make a statement, separating the amounts which were assumably due from the collectors for the amounts charged to them, from those amounts which had been charged to them, but had never been collected. What was the result? In August last, masses of them being $20,000,000 due, the total was $2,750,132. This comprised all the defalcations charged against the collectors from 1866, and during that period $1,000,000 of internal revenue had been collected, and the total amount lost, even if none of the amount was recovered, was only one-eighth to one-tenth of one per cent. It is with all grace that charges of defalcations come from the Democratic Party. You all knew that Johnson was the opponent of the Democracy, and it appears that analysis of these defalcations, that different Administrations are responsible, as follows: Appointees of Mr. Lincoln, are defaulters to amount of $220,000; of Mr. Johnson, $1,755,000; of Gen. Grant, $64,621.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The financial policy of Gen. Grant's administration may be thus presented:

1. To secure the faithful collection of the public revenues.

2. To reduce the public expenditures.

3. To re-establish public credit, and consequently, to reduce the interest account.

4. To reduce taxation, and finally, to prepare the way for the resumption of specie payments at the earliest moment consistent with the uninterrupted prosperity of the country.

The extent of the system of frauds upon the Government, in evading the payment of taxes justly due, is at once illustrated and demonstrated by these facts. The revenue derived from tobacco in the State of Virginia during the last forty-four months of Mr. Johnson's Administration, covering almost the whole of his official term, was about a million and a half of dollars, while the amount collected in that State from the same source at a reduced rate of tax, during the three years and first three months of the fourth year of Gen. Grant's administration was over $12,000,000. The total revenue derived from distilled spirits during the last three years of Mr. Johnson's Administration was $93,454,054, and for the first three years of Gen. Grant's Administration $181,936,618, showing a gain of $88,481,564, equal to sixty-four per cent. increase, and this in view of the fact that the duty was two dollars a gallon during a large part of the first period, and only about seventy-five cents during the second period. A similar comparison shows that the revenue from tobacco was $37,000,000 in the first period, as against $97,479,076 in the second period, or at the rate of sixty-seven per cent.

THE CAUSE OF WASTE UNDER JOHNSON.

Considering the internal revenue system as a whole, and dealing with those articles only that were taxed, as well in the second period named as in the first period, the total gain was $106,909,639—equal to an advance of forty-seven per cent. A portion of these losses was due to the indispositions of Mr. Johnson to see that the laws were faithfully executed, and to the fact that he was constantly under the influence of dishonest men; but much the larger portion was due to circumstances, and to a condition of things which we are now invited to renew. It is well known that during Mr. Johnson's Administration of the Senate was Republican by a large majority, and that Mr. Johnson sympathized with the Democratic Party. The natural result of this condition of things was that persons who sought appointments through the nomination of the President and confirmation of the Senate represented themselves to the President as hostile and to Senators as favorable to the Republican Party. None but dishonest persons would resort to such means, and, therefore, as a general rule, dishonest persons were appointed to places of trust. Those in office who were actually guilty of fraud, but who were guilty of crimes which, under ordinary circumstances, would be punished, met all grades of criminality with the statement that the charges originated in political hostility, and they allied themselves either with the President or with the Senate, as best suited the emergency in which they were placed. Moreover, there was, in the nature of the case, very little effort on the part of the Government to investigate charges that were preferred against persons who represented to him that the charges originated in hostility, which was common to him and to them. Thus the political relations existing between the President and the Senate rendered it easy for dishonest men to obtain office, and made impossible to secure the removal of dishonest men from office. If you contemplate electing Mr. Greeley to the Presidency, you must contemplate it in view of the fact that the Senate, whatever may be the present opinion of the country, will be Republican for the next two years, and with almost equal certainty for the next four years. You must contemplate, therefore, a return of the state of things which existed during Mr. Johnson's Administration. You will secure the retention of dishonest men in office, and the appointment of dishonest men to office, by processes which do not admit of control. The Administration of Gen. Grant has given to the country an honest Administration in all the departments of the Government; that common purpose was the collection of the revenue, and this result has been secured.

HARMONY NECESSARY TO ECONOMY.

In considering the second point, it is proper, also, to say that a reduction of the public expenditures can scarcely be effected except there be a common purpose in Congress and the Executive, and that such common purpose is not likely to exist unless they entertain the same political opinions. The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1873, were $99,923,329 19 less than the expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1868, the last fiscal year of Mr. Johnson's Administration. A careful and detailed statement of the expenditures of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1869, the last year of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and of the year ending June 30, 1871, has been prepared by Mr. Conant, head of the Warrant Division of the Treasury Department. This statement, in substance, was laid before the House of Representatives in a speech delivered in that body by Hon. Henry L. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and which was published in the *Daily Globe* of June 5, 1872. I do not propose to lay before you the facts in detail, but the results reached is that, after making deductions for expenses growing out of the recent war and reducing the currency expenses of the year 1871 to the standard of gold, the expenditures for the last named year were $69,043,638 12, and for the year 1869, $81,402,466 64, being equal to $1 26 for each person in 1869 and $1 17 in 1871. It is worthy of observation that in the year 1871 the Government expended nearly $17,000,000 upon public buildings and public improvements, against less than $2,000,000 for the year 1869, these items being included in the aggregate amount of expenditures as before stated. The country cannot fail to notice the importance of these statements, in view of the charges of extravagance that are made against the present Administration, and in view also of the fact that the necessity for economy is not more, as well as the expenses of private life, have been largely increased during the last fifteen years by the depreciation, not in paper money exclusively, but in the actual purchasable value of gold, not only in this country, but in all the countries of Europe.

The two first questions and objects of the Administration, the collection of the revenue and the reduction of expenses, having been accomplished, the third object, the re-establishment of the public credit and the consequent reduction of the interest account, was a comparatively easy undertaking. The reduction of the public debt was an undertaking, and kept pace with the results attained under the first two heads, and from the 4th of March, 1869, to the 1st of July, 1872, the public debt was reduced in the sum of $232,976,016 90, and the annual interest account in the sum of $23,402,697.

THOROUGH COLLECTION OF REVENUES.

It is to be observed that the average rate of taxation during the first three years of Gen. Grant's Administration was very much less than the rates during Mr. Johnson's Administration, for although reductions were made in Mr. Chase Johnson's time, the first of these was in July, 1866. It is ascertained by careful comparison, that if the average rates of taxation during the last three years of Mr. Johnson's Administration had been continued and extended over the first three years of Gen. Grant's, the receipts into the Treasury would have been larger than they were, by the sum of $286,320,000. So, it thus appears, that with the same institution for revenue that were enjoyed by Mr. Johnson's Administration, the total payments on the public debt during the first three years of Gen. Grant's Administration would have amounted to more than the entire public debt on the 30th of June, 1870. It would have reached the enormous sum of $600,000,000! This statement shows at once the reduction of taxes that has been effected by Gen. Grant's Administration, and the immense losses by fraud and corruption under Mr. Johnson, due largely to difficulties of sentiment and purpose between the Senate and Executive.

THE FACE OF THE TAX-GATHERER TO BE SEEN NO MORE.

By the act of June 6, 1872, the revenue derived from Customs is reduced, by estimate, in the sum of $21,327,000, making a total of $206,861,000, making a total of $61,673,761. The duties are removed entirely from tea and coffee, from many other articles of necessity, or which enter into the manufactures of the country, while the demands of the internal revenue system are limited to liquors, tobacco, banks and bankers, proprietary medicines, and stamps upon checks. Under the new system the people will be exempt entirely from all direct taxation by the National Government, and will never more see the face of the tax-gatherer.

THE NATIONAL CREDIT STRENGTHENED.

It needs no argument to show that all these measures combined concur in aid of the policy of the Government to bring the paper money of the country to par with coin at the earliest practicable date. By the establishment of our credit upon a firm basis, $300,000,000 of the six per cent. bonds have been redeemed, and in their stead $300,000,000 have been issued at the rate of five per cent., and, unless some unfavorable circumstances arise, it will be practicable to continue the redemption of outstanding six per cent. bonds, and the issue first of coupon bearing five per cents, interest and then those bearing four and a half per cent. and four per cent. The beneficial results of this measure are not confined to the Government, but affect all classes of business men, by fixing a standard of interest at a low rate, and thus enabling other parties who are borrowers to procure money at a proportionately less cost.

SPECIE PAYMENTS APPROACHING.

The establishment of the public credit upon a firm basis is a condition precedent to the resumption of specie payments. While the public credit was impaired, a proposition to redeem the notes of the United States in specie would have been met at once by a demand which would have brought the Government to bankruptcy without delay. So, too, it is a condition precedent that the price of gold in the market shall not be materially above the value of paper, that resumption may be begun and maintained without interruption. It must, therefore, be accepted as a truth, for this country in its present condition, that the resumption of specie payments will not be due directly to any measure of legislation, nor can it be forcibly maintained by any act of the Government. It must be the natural result of an existing condition of things, and, therefore, it has been the policy of the Administration to promote that condition of things which would enable the Government to resume specie payments without unsettling violently or prejudicially the great interests of the country. During the year 1869, gold was at an average premium of 23¼ per cent. This was due largely to the fact that the credit of the Government was impaired as home of a abroad, gold-bearing six per cent. bonds being worth only seventy cents on the dollar. During the year 1870, gold averaged 11 3-6 per cent. premium, and tens far, during the present year, it has averaged 11½ per cent. The further equalization of the value of coin and currency will depend upon the increase of the business of the country, the amount of our exports, and the value of the foreign demand for the United States centred on American consols. There is but one measure of legislation, except such as foster the business interests of the country, that can facilitate or hasten the resumption of specie payments; and that is, a reduction by force of law of the volume of paper money in circulation. This policy has not, and could not been prepared to accept, nor am I prepared to advocate the adoption of a measure which, unless very gradual in its operation, would produce great injury to the business interests of the country, impair the revenues, and in the end cost more than the value of the result produced. The growth of the country, under a wise administration of affairs, will be sure to enable the Government to resume specie payments without violence or injury to any.

MR. GREELEY ON FINANCE.

For three years, Mr. Greeley, through the columns of the *Tribune*, has advised the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the gold in the Treasury and apply the proceeds to the payment of the public debt, thus saving interest, and then to resume specie payments; or, rather, these two sets of advice have been so inharmoniously and unintelligently presented without at any time stating which, in his judgment, is entitled to precedence in the order of events. But it can very well be understood that the sale of the gold in the Treasury, whether for the payment of the public debt or otherwise, would put it out of the power of the Government to resume specie payments, and to act on the suggestion to accumulate gold in the Treasury, forcing down the price unnaturally, would stimulate imports from other countries, increase the balance of trade against us, create an unnatural and excessive demand for coin, and ultimately advance the price of gold for the benefit of speculators and gamblers, but to the irreparable injury of the country. I do not hesitate to declare that this policy, which is the only policy in any department of the Government to which Mr. Greeley has adhered for even three years, would end in disasters such as the country has not witnessed since 1837, and if Mr. Greeley is pledged to anything, it is to the inauguration of this policy, if, unhappily, he should be placed at the head of affairs. The way to resume is not to resume arbitrarily and without regard to facts, but to place and keep the country in that time and condition of prosperity which shall enable it to resume without revulsion, and it is for this reason that the Administration has believed it to be wise to retain an amount of gold which should be sufficient when the appropriate moment arrived to enable the Treasury to resume the payment of our national liabilities in specie, without going into the market to borrow, and without making any special effort for that purpose, which would certainly result disastrously, if the Government were not strong enough to move, free of all dependence upon external aid.

This, in brief, is a statement of the financial policy of Gen. Grant's Administration. This policy is in substance in accord with the positions taken by Gen. Grant in his message to Congress, and I present it to you with confidence that none of you will say that on the 4th of March, 1869, he would have ventured to pronounce it possible for the Government to secure the results already attained.

We are invited to clasp hands across the bloody chasm made by the war. A protest against this advice. The doctrine it contains has been the curse of the country from the first, and it brought the South to the brink of ruin. When the Constitution was formed, and even before the Constitution was formed, there was a chasm wide and deep between the free and slave States. How can fathers shook hands as brothers and friends over this chasm, and said, "We will look into it no more—we will be to each other as though it were not." But all in vain. Their efforts failed. Your efforts will fail. All efforts will fail if there be only the purpose to clasp hands over a bloody chasm. In their statesmanship, philanthropy or wisdom in this advice?

Why this chasm, first deep, dark, portentous, and then bloody? Was not slavery the cause? And is not injustice the essential characteristic of slavery? Often enough, and too often, have we clasped hands across the chasm, the chasm made by injustice; and now, after eighty years of experience, are we not bold enough to speak and to accept the words of truth? If so, then let me say this chasm must be filled up. Produced by injustice, it is to be removed by justice, so that neither we nor our children can find line or seam to mark the ancient divisions between us.

CONCEALING EVILS INSTEAD OF REMOVING THEM.

Clasp hands across the bloody chasm is the old and dangerous advice of the Democratic Party. Instead of destroying the causes of future outbreaks, they attempt to conceal them. Instead of removing general evils, which are the fruitful source of public calamities, they shut their eyes to the evils and deny the danger. This is the old criminal conservatism of the Democratic Party, and it is now the less criminal now that it is uttered in behalf of that party by a new voice.

This doctrine was embossed in Mr. Johnson's policy of reconstructing the States of the South without reference to the rights of the freedmen. It was embodied in the opposition of the entire Democratic party to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, by which citizenship was defined and all the rights necessary to secure to all our people. Provision is made for the perpetuation of the bloody chasm over which all are invited to clasp hands, by the opposition of the Democratic party and its new allies to all legislation by Congress designed to secure equal justice to every citizen under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

THE DEMOCRACY WILL PERPETUATE THE CHASM.

The bloody chasm is recognized and sanctioned in the covert language of the Cincinnati resolutions, which commit to the States exclusively the business of protecting their citizens in his political rights as a citizen of the United States, against lawlessness and crime. And the advice from Cincinnati is tendered to the country in presence of two facts: First, that the Amendments to the Constitution confer upon Congress requisite power for protective legislation in express terms; and, secondly, that the Democratic party in those States whose authorities are either unable or unwilling to give protection to the citizen. In the power of the National Government to be invoked for the protection of Dr. Howard in Dallas and denied to native-born and constantly-recurring cases of outrage in Georgia, South Carolina, South Carolina and Texas? If so, then the bloody chasm cannot be filled.

Not in it of any consequence that you accept the Constitutional amendments because they are. Those amendments were adopted, and are now supported by a majority of your countrymen, because they are right. And if you are those you will never trust your liberties and rights to a party that denies their justness. Will the colored men of the country put the Government into the hands of those who deny the rightfulness of the amendments to the Constitution that recognize and secure the rights of citizens in all, without regard to color or race? THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ONLY REPUBLICAN OR DEMOCRATIC PARTY EXPOSED.

DEBATE EXPOSED.

Be not confused by the idea that the Democrats are supporting a Republican for the Presidency. If their candidate could utter (what he cannot utter) a consistent life in the past as a pledge of his policy in the future, even this would be without value in presence of the fact that nearly all of his supporters are from the Democratic Party. Government is a machine. Its chief power is in the will of the party that elected it. The Democratic Party, as you will know, will never legislate for the protection of the rights of your rights under the Constitutional amendments. Without legislation these amendments are powerless.

The Republican Party offers you a President, Senate, House of Representatives, Courts, and, above all, a public opinion ready and anxious even to drive your protection in all your rights, liberties and immunities. All that the Democratic Party denies by its history, its declarations, and by the votes of its representative men. But, do you say, "Is not their candidate sufficient for us?" I answer he was not sufficient for himself, and he will not be sufficient for you. For the bauble of a nomination to the Presidency at the hands of his enemies he surrendered the treasures of a life. If he had not the manliness to preserve his own fame, do you expect that he will have the courage to protect your rights? And now I turn to you, fellow-citizens, who by ancestry, education, experience and capacity are destined to exert a large influence upon the fortunes of your State and upon the policy of the National Government, and I ask whether you will contest yourselves with clasping hands over this bloody chasm, which may widen and deepen until it becomes an impassable gulf between us, or will you decree that it shall be filled up? When Lincoln Kossuth was in this country a number of clergymen met him in Philadelphia and welcomed him by a formal address. In their address they quoted the passage: "On earth peace—good-will toward men." In his reply Kossuth said that in the original the meaning was peace on earth to men of good-will. I pass by the question raised by Kossuth, and only say that his declaration, as interpreted by him, is the rule in social, national and international affairs. Where there is not good-will there is not peace.

HOW TO SECURE PERMANENT PEACE.

The election in North Carolina will be taken by the country as an explicit declaration upon this point by you. If you are, as a State, of the opinion that the rights set forth by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are to be lastingly safeguarded and peacefully enjoyed because they are right and proper in the nature of things, then you are in accord with the Republican Party; but if you believe they are illegal rights only, destitute of all moral foundation, to be avoided and overthrown whenever there is an opportunity, then you will properly remain in the Democratic Party, and vote for its candidates. I do not ask you to accept our ideas because they are entertained by a majority of the people of the country, and certainly not because they will inure to your advantage; but, in the nature of things, the bloody chasm cannot be filled until a fixed majority in the South accept the doctrine not only that all men are equal before the law, but that all men by right are equal before the law. The day looked for by us cannot long be postponed; in this State, I trust, it is near. Once the country accepted slavery. I am told, and I believe, that the thoughts of it is now banished from all minds South as well as North. When shall they banish all injustice growing out of slavery? Is not this the purpose of North Carolina, and will she not so declare her purpose on the 1st of August next? Your history aids me believe this. You first gave votes to the purpose of the colonies to proclaim independence. While under the power of slavery you recognized, in an unusual degree, the rights of the negro; under the old order of things you maintained a system of public instruction, and you yielded reluctantly to the assaults upon the Union. These things are known, and the memory of them cherished by the people of the North. The bitterness once created, it has passed away. One act of justice only remains to be done—the country waits for the evidence that you heartily and cheerfully accord the full rights of citizens, under the Constitution of the United States, to all within your borders. Give this evidence, and the bloody chasm is closed.

THE AIMS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

When the war ended two great results were sought by the Republican party, not only by virtue of its own principles, but by its sense of duty to the future welfare of the country: First—It aimed to secure equal rights for all citizens of the United States; and, secondly, to restore the seceding States to their ancient and equal position in the Union. As far as forms of law can secure these results they are attained substantially; but public sentiment, North and South, can only accomplish itself gradually to the existing condition of things. In the North the Democratic party is known as the reactionary party. A Democratic majority in the South, or in any State of the South, is accepted, not by Republicans only, but by Democrats as well, as a declaration that in the district of country represented by that majority, neither immigrants nor capital will be safe. A Democratic vote is regarded as a protest against immigrants and capital from the North. On the other hand, a Republican vote and a Republican majority are accepted as pledges of security to person, property, and business.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE PRESIDENT.

And be not deceived by the statements that there yet lingers in the Republican Party any hostility to you or to your interests. The restoration of the Union means the restoration of every right and the recognition of every duty. These thoughts bind and control the Republican Party and its representative men, and especially are they in accord with the nature of General Grant. He shrinks from the exercise of power; he never seeks to enlarge his authority as a magistrate. Great in war, war is not to him a pastime, but a solemn duty through which he seeks peace. *Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem*—the motto of my own State: "By the sword he seeks quiet peace under liberty."

If during this Administration the power of the National Government has been felt in this and in some other States, all candid men must now admit that occasion existed for its use, not merely for the protection of those assailed, but for the general peace of society. Communities so commit wrong do not disappear with the vicarious fires chosen at once the punishment and hold to other temptations, and, under the influence of lust, revenge, or avarice, become the terror of the community. You may rely with confidence upon the indisposition of the President to use the national power as a substitute for, or even as an aid to, local law; and you may count as well upon a speedy reaction in favor of the discharge of duty, which characterized him in war, and which, finally, controls him in all the exigencies of civil administration. None more than the President will strive to make the Union what it ought to be—a General Government strong enough to maintain its own existence against all enemies, foreign or domestic, strong enough to protect the rights of its citizens at home and abroad; States with power full, complete, sovereign over all local affairs, members of a Union indissoluble and so attractive that no citizen shall hereafter consider whether his duty to his State or to his country is supreme.

The Campaign in Other Parts of the State.

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 17.—Senator Wilson had a glorious meeting today at the town bearing his name. Three thousand persons were present, and he awakened the utmost enthusiasm among his auditors. A large meeting was also held today at Gibsonville, where Judge Settle and J. Madison Leach, rival candidates for Congress in the Fifth District, had a joint discussion. As usual Judge Settle demolished his opponent. North Carolina can be put down as certain for 5,000 Republican majority. H. C.

A FLAT CONTRADICTION.

The Minneapolis Tribune Fully Supports the Republican Party.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 17.—Please correct the erroneous impression given by a special from Chicago to the New-York *Tribune* of the 15th. The Minneapolis *Tribune*, purely from principle, supports the Philadelphia ticket and platform, and has no intention of doing otherwise. The Minneapolis *Tribune* Printing Company already prints half a dozen newspapers, and application has been made for us to again as evening paper in the Greeley interest. Hardly as a business matter we consented to do so, and this in all the foundation there exists for the statement that the *Morning Tribune* is inclined toward Greeley. The City of Minneapolis, Hennepin County, and the State of Minnesota will give a overwhelming majority for Grant and Wilson on the 5th day of November.

JNO. S. HOWELL,
Editor *Daily Tribune*, and President *Tribune* Printing Company.

ILLINOIS.

Preparations of the Various Parties for the Coming Campaign.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 17.—The Democratic and the Liberal Republican State Central Committee of Illinois met in joint session at Springfield yesterday, and selected a full electoral ticket, with Ex-Gov. Bross, of Cook County, and Judge J. D. Caton, of La Salle County, as electors of the State at large.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth Congressional District, yesterday, nominated James S. Martin for Congress, Ignatius Donnelly has written a letter declining the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District of Minnesota, and announcing his adherence to Greeley and Brown.

NEW-YORK

Call for the Republican State Convention.

The Delegates to Meet at Utica on the 31st of August.

Apportionment of Delegates to Each County.

New-York, July 17, 1872.

A Republican State Convention will be held in the City of Utica on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, Representatives at large in Congress, and Presidential electors, to be supported at the ensuing election; and for the transaction of other appropriate business.

The Republican electors, and all others who are willing to co-operate with them in the support of principles of good government, are cordially invited to unite at the call of the several local committees in electing delegates to said Convention, according to the accompanying schedule of representation.

By order of the Republican State Committee.

ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.

County.	Delegates.	County.	Delegates.
Albany—1st District	1	New-York—13th Dist.	3
2d District	3	14th District	2
3d District	3	15th District	1
4th District	3	16th District	3
Allegany	3	17th District	3
Broome	3	18th District	3
Cattaraugus—1st Dis.	3	19th District	3
2d District	3	20th District	3
Cayuga—1st District	4	21st District	3
2d District	4	Niagara—1st District	3
Chautauqua—1st Dis.	4	2nd District	3
2d District	4	Oneida—1st District	3
Chemung	3	2d District	3
Chenango	3	3d District	3
Clinton	4	4th District	3
Columbia—1st Dist.	3	Onondaga—1st Dist.	4
2d District	3	2d District	4
Cortland	3	3d District	4
Delaware—1st Dist.	3	Ontario—1st Dist.	3
2d District	3	2d District	3
Dutchess—1st Dist.	4	Orange—1st District	4
2d District	4	2d District	4
Erie—1st District	3	Orleans	3
2d District	3	Oswego—1st Dist.	3
3d District	4	2d District	3
4th District	3	3d District	3
5th District	3	Otsego—1st District	3
Essex	3	2d District	3
Franklin	3	Putnam	2
Fulton & Hamilton	3	Queens—1st District	3
Genesee	3	2d District	3
Greene	3	Rensselaer—1st Dist.	4
Herkimer	3	2d District	3
Jefferson—1st Dist.	4	3d District	3
2d District	4	Richmond	3
Kings—1st District	3	Rockland	2
2d District	4	St. Lawrence—1st Dis.	4
3d District	3	2d District	4
4th District	3	3d District	4
5th District	4	Saratoga—1st Dist.	3
6th District	3	2d District	3
7th District	3	Schenectady	3
8th District	3	Schoharie	3
9th District	3	Schuyler	3
Lewis	3	Seneca	3
Livingston	4	Steuben—1st Dist.	4
Madison—1st Dist.	3	2d District	4
2d District	3	Suffolk	4
Monroe—1st District	3	Sullivan	3
2d District	5	Tioga	3
3d District	3	Tompkins	3
Montgomery	3	Ulster—1st District	3
New-York—1st Dist.	2	2d District	3
2d District	3	3d District	3
3d District	3	Warren	3
4th District	2	Washington—1st Dis.	3
5th District	2	2d District	3
6th District	2	Wayne—1st District	3
7th District	3	2d District	3
8th District	3	Westchester—1st Dis.	3
9th District	4	2d District	3
10th District	3	3d District	3
11th District	3	Wyoming	4
12th District	2	Yates	3
Total			417

BARNARD ON TRIAL.

Organization of the Court of Impeachment at Saratoga—The Propensity to Talk Against Time Checked—Motions in Preparation for More Argument—Adjournment until Thursday—Mr. Curtis' Withdrawal from the Defense.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, July 17.—The Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Geo. G. Barnard met here this morning in the Town Hall, pursuant to adjournment. Chief Judge Church presiding. Promptly at 10 o'clock the President called the Court to order, and the roll being called, twenty-nine members answered to their names, as follows: President of the Bench, Chief Judge Church; Judge Allen, Judge Grover, Judge Folger, Judge Rapallo, and Messrs. Adams, Baker, Benedict, Browne, Chatfield, Cook, Dickinson, Graham, Lewis, Lord, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Murphy, O'Brien, Palmer, Parry, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Westmann, Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood and Woodin. The absentees are Judge Andrews, now in Europe, Judge Peckham, and Senators Allen, Foster, Harrower, Johnson, Tweed and Ames. Senator Ames is absent through illness. Judge Barnard was not present, but was represented by Ex-Judge Pratt, of Onondaga, W. G. Bartlett, and Rufus F. Andrews. The room wherein the Court convened is very commodiously arranged, and is capable of seating a large number of spectators. There were, however, comparatively few present.

TALKING AGAINST TIME.

A premonition of the absurd technicalities with which the defense intend to hamper the course of justice was furnished upon the opening of the Court by Mr. Bartlett, counsel for Judge Barnard, who began a magniloquent address by referring to his client as the distinguished respondent. His oration was thrown into temporary confusion by the President, who suggested that he suspend his remarks until the members of the Court were sworn. To this Mr. Bartlett objected, on the ground that the administering of the oath would be a beginning of the trial, and that the trial could not properly proceed in the absence of the "distinguished" respondent, who was confined to his home by the "visitation of God." He said Judge Barnard had a severe attack of gout, an illness from which his father died, and produced the certificates of Drs. Braine, J. P. White and Alonzo Clark, in verification of his assertion. He said further that his associates, Wm. A. Beach and John H. Reynolds, were actually engaged in the argument of the cases of Tweed, Fields and Connolly before the General Term at Albany, and he therefore hoped that the proceedings would be adjourned one week.

SUIT TO MR. BARTLETT.

Before his motion was put, the Clerk read a communication from Messrs. Beach and Reynolds, desiring an adjournment for three days for the reasons stated. Mr. Alvord, Chairman of the Board of Managers, said he would interpose no objection, as they desired to take no unfair advantage; but the motion being put, the Court, appreciating the maxim that delays are dangerous, and determined to give no unfair advantage, denied the motion by a unanimous "No."

SWORN IN.

The oath was then administered to the members, who were called up four at a time, the Judges of the Court of Appeals being called first, and afterward the Senators, the presiding being conducted as preliminary to precedent, as also observed so by Mr. Bartlett. It is the statutory oath administered in the Department, and is in substance that the Court shall impartially hear and determine all matters touching the impeachment of the accused. When the ceremony was concluded the Court adjourned till to-morrow at 10 A. M.

THE HEARINGS.

It is probable that the Court will hold one session a day. The counsel present for the prosecution today were Ex-Judge Van Cott and John R. Parsons, Albert Stickney and Burton F. Harrison, who have been prominent hitherto in the proceedings against all the corrupt Judges, were also present.

MORE MOTIONS COMING.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, held yesterday, it was decided to give the opening of the case to Ex-Judge Van Cott; but it is hardly likely that he will be able to proceed to-morrow, as it is understood that at least one day will be consumed by the defense in the argument of a preliminary motion to dismiss the proceedings on the grounds, first, that the articles of impeachment were not regularly adopted by the Assembly, the yeas and nays not having been taken; and, second, that matters which occurred in a former term are not to be considered on a trial for impeachment during the present term. The motions papers signed by Messrs. Beach and Reynolds, served on the Board of Managers, show an intention to move to strike out a number of the charges and specifications on the latter ground, as well as that they are insufficient in fact. To the first ground, it is scarcely necessary to say that there is no fixed rule by which the Assembly provides that the articles shall be adopted, and further, the resolution to impeach made the case existing, the accused, and the thing was adopted by a vote of ayes 93 to 19, and lacking the required three to make it so. It is also said that the first move in this programme has been accomplished already, in the removal of Hon. W. F. Howell from the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee, and placing Dr. C. S. Mills in his stead. The best results to the Republican cause are expected to flow from this new policy in the party here.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Junction Eating-house and two of three adjoining buildings, at Ogden, Utah, with their contents, were burned yesterday.

Judge McKean, of Salt Lake City, yesterday granted an injunction to the owners of the Emma Mine vs. The Illinois Tunnel Company.

Tuesday night a young woman committed suicide by jumping from the Dover-street Bridge, Boston. Her name is unknown.

William Wilson, of Manchester, N. H., nineteen years of age, was drowned Tuesday while bathing in Litchfield, N. H.

Charles E. De Long, United States Minister to Japan, sailed on the China, from San Francisco, Tuesday.

Almon Slaughter, of the town of Wallkill, Orange County, was gored by an ox Tuesday, and died from his injuries within a few hours.

The trustees of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., have unanimously voted a year's leave of absence to President Cummings.

Hon. Alexander W. Randall, Ex-Governor of Wisconsin, and Postmaster-General under Andrew Johnson, is lying critically ill at his residence, Elmira, N. Y.

Augustus R. Clark, only son of A. N. Clark, of Boston, accidentally shot himself yesterday morning, dying instantly. He was twenty-two years old.

Cornwall, who assisted in the abduction of Dr. Bratton, has been found guilty at London, Canada, and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

Lewis Kelly, a brakeman on the Boston

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was a goodly number of persons in attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, July 17, notwithstanding that the auction sales were of an unimportant character, and the temperature of the atmosphere was oppressive in the extreme. Among those present were many heavy dealers and speculators, Mr. Louis J. Phillips being one of the number.

Mr. H. H. Ludlow sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the decree of Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., referee, the house and lot on the east side of Ridge-street, 138.4¾ feet north of Rivington-street, 20.4¾ by 80.1½, to Geo. T. Sniff, for $6,500. Also sold, under the direction of the same referee, the lot of land on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, 425 feet west of Fourth-avenue, 25 by 100.11, to Peter Fox, for $1,060.

James M. Miller adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the premises on the east side of Avenue A, 26.6 feet south of Third-avenue, to July 24, by order of R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee.

Within two years nearly the number of fourteen lots, 100 by 110, situate on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, were sold to Mr. Patrick McBride for the sum of $62,000. About one month ago the same plot was resold to Mr. Simon for $62,600, and yesterday, July 16, the same plot was re-sold by Mr. Frieschmann, No. 112 Broadway, to Mr. Meistadter for $64,100.

There are no real estate sales advertised to take place at the Exchange to-day, Thursday, July 18, but the following sales of country property will be held on the premises:

At Bayside, Long Island, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., 500 select lots of land, beautifully located on Bayside, Long Island Sound. The proprietor states that the sale is to be absolute and without reserve.

At Rye Point, Westchester County, N. Y., by R. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the executors of R. W. Stuyvesant, deceased, about three acres of land and a genteel cottage residence, commanding a fine view of the Sound and Milton Harbor; also, several other plots of land adjoining, containing from one to three acres each.

Exchange Sales—Wednesday, July 17, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By H. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 h. and l., 20.4¾x20.1¼, on s. s. Ridge-st., 138.4¾ n. of Rivington-st.; $6,500

1 lot, 25x100.11, on s. s. 155th-st., 425 ft. w. of 8th-av. 1,060

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 16.

Delancey-st., s. s., No. 125, 20x68.....$16,000

Henry-st., s. s., 215.8 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 24x

8, 9 Henry-st., 7 Scammel-st., 257.7 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 24x44, block..... 70,000

Jones-st., s. s., 54.9 ft. w. of 4th-st., 22x100.4..... 23,000

5th-st., s. s., No. 237, 22x97, x part..... 1,000

104th-st., s. s., 375.7 ft. w. of Waverley-place, 20.2x96.11..... 12,000

86th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.5..... 14,750

87th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100.5..... 84,000

88th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5..... 10,000

90th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; 90th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5..... 11,500

90th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11..... 3,000

92d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x100.11; 92d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x100.11..... 32,000

93d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16x100.11..... 8,000

97th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100.11..... 8,624

97th-st., s. s., 325.9 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.5x99.11, R. and l..... 18,000

1st-av., s. w. corner 91st-st., 20x75..... 100

8th-av., s. s., 25 ft. n. of 106th-st., runs n. 75.10½x

runs s. 84.2....., 20,000

11th-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 42d-st., 25x100; 12th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 52d-st., 22x100..... 9,000

LEASES.

8th-av., No. 578, 22x100, 11 months, per year..... 7,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE, published as usual for the last ten years or over, for the benefit of buyer and seller. No charge for recording property for sale or for printing it on this list. H. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

No. 2 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

A HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 218 WEST 42d-st.; 20 feet wide; 4 stories; in perfect order; bureau alarm, copper back, &c. Apply on premises, or J. B. DAVENPORT, No. 65 John-st., premises immediate.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots. City map, &c., gratis. Apply to V. B. WILKINSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 238 8th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE TRUSTS.—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND FURMAN-STREET, BROOKLYN.—Very desirable dwelling, No. 62 Columbia Heights, adjoining Middagh Park, three stories and basement; commands full view of the harbor; 32 feet wide, with side building on Furman-st.; price, $20,000; will be sold separately, if desired.

EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND.—Twenty-three acres, superbly situated, adjoining the Dunard grounds; splendid shore front; well adapted for entire vicinity; price, $18,000.

Terms, as to any of the parcels, sixty per cent. mortgage.

A. P. MAN, 55 Wall and 59 Pine-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UP part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house; lot 60x125; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.

Quick transit being no longer a matter of doubt, seven Westchester property desirable for investment.

Parties desirous of informing themselves as to its present and future prospects, are invited to call on the undersigned, who, by long residence in the county, can give full information regarding it.

Within half hour's drive of Central Park, places, improved and unimproved, of from one to twenty-five acres, at prices which cannot fail to pay very handsomely, as investments.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,500, all assessments and taxes paid, in one of the handsomest parts of Elizabeth, on an entirely front avenue; two-story and basement brick house; 10 rooms. First floor—parlor, dining-room, with large bay-window, sewing-room and kitchen; back-stairs of kitchen; well and rain water; all sea-foot ceiling; second floor—two chambers and bath-room; third floor—two chambers; large bedroom in French roof; size 50 by 177; fence all around; gas-pipes and boiler-pipes all through the house; good cellar under whole house. Immediate title will be given. 30 days terms. Address J., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

EXTENSIVE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Commodious, private dwelling, with ground for the extensive grants 200 feet long by 24 feet wide, with iron doors opening into each of the seven stores in front, adjoining, is now offered for sale. These stores have been occupied by one tenant for many years, and are well-known as the only depository for all the imported wines and liquors in that part. These same four stores adjoining in the block are also offered for sale, which would yield a splendid premises whenever increased business may require. This property is central, and within one square of the Merchants' Exchange, and is offered for sale by a merchant of the destination, the present proprietor.

JESSE GODLEY,

No. 10 Granite-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND MERchant residence at New-London, Conn.; the well-known Winthrop Place, at the head of Winthrop Cove; at New-London, consisting of mansion, 24x46 feet, and 30 rooms, as made to be warmed; dwelling, containing eight rooms, mostly large; the whole built of the best materials, and in the most substantial manner; grounds are in fine order and beautifully shaded with many large old trees; out-buildings are numerous and all first-rate; there is a lake, a never-failing spring and mill; ground all told, about six acres; the entirety can be bought for $30,000; or the mansion and three or four acres, including barn, out-buildings, &c., for $20,000. Terms to suit purchaser. For further inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MOSQUITOES IN SPIRITS.—CURIOUS, but true; first time here; pond-lilies scented mostly by doctors of medicine; (or healthy) cheap excursion rates from express trains and sea; one hour from City; three new scenes; modern improvements. ARTHUR S. KELDING, owner, Mansion House, Eastern Point, County, Conn.

AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE, a residence suitable for the wants of a gentleman's family; can be bought cheap, either furnished or unfurnished; taxes low. For particulars address W. B., Box No. 6,416 New-York Post-office. Right exchange of location property.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES with land and village lots for sale; street variety; also, residence to let; rent low. Apply to the owner or agent, BLACKWELL & SMITH, 203 Broadway, corner Chambers-st. Maps and Circulars.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to MARTIN GRANT, No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIAL NOTICE.)—Houses for sale, to rent or exchange. I. H. GERST, No. 27 Nassau-st., corner of Spruce, main depot.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET FURNISHED, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., a handsome residence with all improvements; high ground; well shaded; abundance of fruits and shrubbery; excellent garden, &c.; immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., Park-place.

A TERRACE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling, containing seven rooms, handsomely furnished, to a reasonable rent. Call at No. 243 West 24th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

NEW HOUSE TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE, near depot, containing five rooms, garret and cellar; three acres of land; well stocked with fruit. Address or apply at Dr. MOULTON'S, New-Rochelle.

STATIONERY.

WM. F. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Nassau-st. Account books made to order.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SECOND GRAND SALE, 500 SELECT LOTS IN MIDDLE ESTATE, AT BAYSIDE, L. I., THURSDAY, JULY 18, Splendid property, fine water views, Elegant surrounding, SPECIAL TRAIN, GRAFULLA'S BAND. RURAL BENQUET. HARRISON'S TEN INIMITABLE Free railroad passes. Apply to JERE JOHNSON JR., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—Referee's sale in foreclosure—Supreme Court, New-York County.—TERENCE McGUIRE against SEYMOUR A. BAKER and Malina E. Baker, his wife, Maria L. Andrews and Thomas H. Farrel.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 19th day of June, 1872, the undersigned referee will expose for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 8th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described premises. All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, distant two hundred (200) feet westerly from the north-westerly corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, and from said point, running easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly one hundred feet (on the line of the lands now or late of Peter Lorillard) to the centre of the block; thence westerly twenty-five feet; thence southerly one hundred feet (on the line of the lands now or late of Peter Lorillard) to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises more or less, and being more fully shown and described on a map, drawn according to a survey of Philip Milledoler's property, made by J. T. Bridges, City Surveyor, on the 15th day of August, 1870, and now on file in the office of the Register of the City of New-York, as lot three hundred and sixty-two (362). Dated New-York, July 15, 1872.

FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Referee.

Townsend, Lewisohn & Waldbesser, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 251 Broadway.

F. W. GILLEY, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.—THAT VALUABLE property known as the "Eddy Estate," situate at Wilton, in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, and eight lots on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, between St. Anne-avenue and Home-avenue, together with the fine large dwelling-house, stable and fixtures thereon, and Third-avenue, will be sold by order of the County Court of Westchester County, at public auction, by F. W. Gilley, auctioneer, under the direction of Hon. Robert Cochran, on SATURDAY, July 20, 1872, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, upon the premises. For terms of sale, particulars, &c., inquire of CHAUNCEY SMITH, Morrisania, N. Y., or SAMUEL S. COURTENEY, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—LARGE STORE CORNER MYRTLE and Clinton-avs.; also store on Myrtle, near Washington-av., Brooklyn. Inquire on the premises.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.

(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid before subscription will be received.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $136,280.97, and is now doing a large business. The Company has a plant for the manufacture of iron and steel bridges, and is now fully employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,950,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $9,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country. As orders for this and further business necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to give notes, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The success of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since the organization, and up to the date of December 31, 1871, 15 miles of track, 7 engines, 7 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles for any depth in the deepest water, and a capacity for the construction of at least 100 feet of bridge for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, Kansas, connecting the east and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 320 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The total number of bridges built by this Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the amount of $3373,452 14, or at the rate of $924,099 98 per annum, being over 50 per cent upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the present facilities and new additions to machinery, the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy materials for cash, thereby making a saving of from 10 to 15 per cent, or $70,000 per year.

The Company can unquestionably, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a correspondingly considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, N. Y.,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY

7 PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
NEW LOAN.
Free of Government tax.
FOR SALE
AT PAR
SIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.

Limited (recently consolidated)

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD,
At 85 per cent and interest.

MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern
JOHN J. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $24,000 per mile on completed road.

The joint roads have been built with the assistance of every county, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,200,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International National Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in fee simple, thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Boards, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOSES TAYLOR,
Pr. ident of Joint Board.

FINANCIAL.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

OVER 10 PER CENT. INCOME.

ARKANSAS STATE LOAN.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED AT

70 Cents and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds were issued under act of the Legislature for the purpose of assisting the "Arkansas Central Railway," in accordance with section 6 of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, which provides as follows: "*The credit of the State or counties shall never be loaned for any purpose without the consent of the people thereof, expressed by a majority of the votes which may be cast for and against the Consolidation through a vote of the whole people.*

As an additional security, these bonds are guaranteed by the Arkansas Central Railway by special indorsement, recorded as a mortgage in every county through which the line passes, acting as a direct lien upon the property of the Company, its real estate rolling stock and franchises.

It is also specially stipulated that the "faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the punctual payment and redemption of the principal and interest of such state bonds hereby issued."

Every precaution has been taken by the State to protect the bonds from the danger of corruption and fraud.

Unlike ordinary railway bonds, these are secured are receivable at any time on the New-York Stock Exchange at par, and may be converted into cash upon presentation.

The bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, and therefore negotiable by simple delivery. The interest coupons attached to each bond are payable semi-annually at the office of the Union Trust Company, in New-York, by the Treasurer of the State, on the 1st day of October and April in each year, the first coupon of the bonds is authorized to be put in 1873. Address

WILLIAMS & HOST WICK,
Bankers, 49 Wall-st., New-York, Or, the
ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY
COMPANY,
No. 19 Pine-st., New-York.

Maps, pamphlets and circulars giving full particulars of this loan can be had on application to the above.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000

Four Per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.

Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
E. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

10 PER CENT. BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $250,000 TEN PER CENT. BONDS of the City of Nashville, N. J., directed to be sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, in the City Hall, (Room No. 7,) until Friday, the 26th day of July, 1872, when the same will be opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the whole or any part of the following improvement bonds:

For re-grading John-st., due Dec. 1, 1877.....$3,000
For sewering Broad-st., due Dec. 1, 1877..... 2,000
For opening Smith-st., due March 1, 1878..... 1,000
For paving Clinton-st., due May 1, 1878..... 10,000
For sewering Fifth-st., due May 1, 1878..... 2,000
For opening Van Buren-av., due March 1, 1879.... 1,000
For opening Jackson-av., due March 1, 1876..... 1,000
For opening Lafayette-st., due March 1, 1879..... 4,000
For opening Jefferson-av., due July 1, 1879..... 2,000
For sewering Westminster-av., due July 1, 1879.. 2,000
For sewering Clinton-st., due July 1, 1878..... 2,500

Said bonds to be countersigned by the Register of the City of New-York, and the seal of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund affixed thereto.

Said bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, and a capacity for the construction of at least 100 feet of bridge for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, Kansas, connecting the east and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 320 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The total number of bridges built by this Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the amount of $3373,452 14, or at the rate of $924,099 98 per annum, being over 50 per cent upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the present facilities and new additions to machinery, the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy materials for cash, thereby making a saving of from 10 to 15 per cent, or $70,000 per year.

The Company can unquestionably, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a correspondingly considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, N. Y.,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY

7 PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
NEW LOAN.
Free of Government tax.
FOR SALE
AT PAR
SIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.

Limited (recently consolidated)

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD,
At 85 per cent and interest.

MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern
JOHN J. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $24,000 per mile on completed road.

The joint roads have been built with the assistance of every county, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,200,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International National Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in fee simple, thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Boards, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOSES TAYLOR,
Pr. ident of Joint Board.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

YIELDING TEN PER CENT. ON INVESTMENT.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of $30 per mile. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, secured on a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $30,000 TO THE MILE on finish of Road, offered, to close out the loan at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Owego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Owego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and we have reason to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments, and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage
LAND-GRANT SINKING FUND
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,

YIELDING ABOUT NINE PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

WILLIAM R. DODGE, of New-York, President.
SHEPHERD KNAPP & WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.

A Sinking Fund of one per cent. of the earnings and all sales of lands devoted to redemption of the bonds.

Principal and interest payable in gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these Bonds are in every respect of the class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York to the THIRD, LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

The price has been advanced to 85 and interest for the present, AND A FURTHER ADVANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

$150,000 First Mortgage

Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the

PATERSON & NEWARK R. R. CO.,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE

ERIE RAILWAY CO.

These bonds are due in 1878, interest payable January and July by the ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. Price 90 and accrued interest.

For sale by

HOWARD, LAPSLEY & CO.,
NO. 15 BROAD-ST.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
BANKERS. NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.

Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD CO. OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the holders of the guaranteed bonds and certificates of the above named Company held at the office of the undersigned, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, July 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.

F. P. MARBURY, Jr.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., July 15, 1872.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering, and acting in the question of approving and confirming an agreement made between the Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for the completion of the merger and consolidation of the two Companies, in conformity to their consent as made in August, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY, No. 40 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.

A FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FOUR AND One-half Dollars per share, ($4½,) being the balance of Capital Stock, is hereby called for the shares of the Isle Royale Mining Company, payable on Thursday, July 25, 1872, at the Company's office, No. 40 Exchange-place.

By order of the Board of Directors,

E. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

TWO $100,000 LOANS FOR THREE AND FIVE YEARS, First mortgage on first-class well-improved land. Unquestionable security. Located, Washington City, D. C. real estate, worth over $300,000 in each case, and will insure for amount of loans. Legal interest 6 10 per cent., paid semi-annually. Also, 20,000 acres property for same terms. Address REALTY, care Post-office Box 4,062 New-York City.

GOOD INVESTMENTS

FOR SAVINGS BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, TRUSTEES, AND PRIVATE INVESTORS.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS,
KANSAS REGISTERED BONDS,
CANADA 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
MUNICIPAL BONDS UNDER STATE PROTECTION.

YIELDING TEN PER CENT. ON INVESTMENT.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
AGENTS, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Company's scrip wanted by WM. C. GUINAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, July 8, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. payable on demand.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF

The Columbia
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY.
New-York, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand, free of tax.

JOHN S. ARTHUR, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., 160 Chatham-square, junction Mott and Worth-sts., New-York, July 15, 1872.

Cash Capital.....	$200,000
Surplus July 1, 1872.....	283,000
Total.....	$483,000

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE IN GOLD.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Two per Cent., both payable Aug. 1, 1872.

GEO. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 1ST-PLACE, BROOKLYN, E. D., July 11, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN H. SCOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company will be paid to the stockholders on the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company, will be made, computed from the 1st day of February, 1872, will be paid to the holders of such scrip at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-books for both the capital stock and the scrip certificates will be closed on Saturday, the 4th day of July, and reopened on Thursday, the 15th day of August next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York City on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed at the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board,

J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON-ST. NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.

was declared, payable on and after the 20th inst.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY.

CLEVELAND, July 15, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst., until Aug. 1. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 169 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent out of the profits of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

O. H. SCHREINER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent out of the profits of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

WM. CRAIG, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has declared a Dividend of Two (2) per cent. out of the earnings of the last quarter, payable 1st August prox.

Transfer-books will close 20th inst., and be opened 2d August.

RICH'D KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 42 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on and after Aug. 1 prox.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, July 20, and reopen on Thursday, Aug. 1.

GEO. G. BARNHAM, Treasurer.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, July 15, 1872.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE Interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1872, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain, at his office, in the new Court-house, to the parties entitled thereto.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager ..... JOHN MCCULLOUGH
Last Week but Two of the Season.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and every evening this week, Shakespeare's Tragedy of
VIRGINIUS.
Virginius ..... Mr. JOHN MCCULLOUGH
Appius Claudius ..... Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Icilius ..... Mr. JOHN A. LANE
Dentatus ..... Mr. J. H. STODDART
Numitorius ..... Mr. J. W. LINGARD
Marcus ..... Mr. J. H. STODDART
Claudius ..... Mr. J. W. LINGARD
Virginia ..... Miss KATE CLAXTON
Dorcas ..... Miss ANNIE MAY
Publication ..... Miss ANNIE MAY
Matron ..... Miss ANNIE MAY
Lictor ..... Mr. J. W. LINGARD
Centurion ..... Mr. J. H. STODDART
Decemvir ..... Mr. J. W. LINGARD
Decemvir

THE POOR CHILDREN.

Large Increase in the Excursion and Relief Fund.

The Sum of $1,592.47 Received Yesterday—What is Being Done with the Money—Scenes Among the Poor—Report of a Missionary.

The subscriptions to the Children's Excursion and Home Relief Fund continue on the increase, showing that the public are decidedly in favor of the movement. Yesterday we received the sum of $1,592.40, making the aggregate amount of the fund $7,164.87. This exhibit is a most gratifying one, as it shows that the public only need to know that practical benevolence is intended to elicit a liberal response. The system of relief for sick children is now thoroughly organized in the Five Points, the Seventh, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, and in the Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards, and we give today detailed reports of the work performed. The missionaries and visitors who are engaged in seeking out sick children to relieve, have entered heartily upon the work, and extend aid in a practical manner. The small sums required to afford the necessary relief are surprising, yet the system of temporary relief, with renewals when exhausted, has been found the most effectual.

The following subscriptions were received at this office from contributors direct:

John J. Bremer	$100 00
C. G. Gunther's Sons	100 00
James Stillman	100 00
From Ais	100 00
Mrs. R. A. Brick, (Fishkill, N. Y.)	100 00
A. C. K., Jr.	50 00
Westwood	50 00
Miles M. Dabney	50 00
M. H.	50 00
Rankin & Co.	30 00
T. O.	25 00
Fieldstone Farm	25 00
T. M. A.	20 00
Lewis S. Levy	10 00
S. S. M.	10 00
Baxter	10 00
A Woman with Seven Daughters	10 00
A. S. C.	10 00
J. P. P.	10 00
A. C. B.	10 00
Mrs. S. B. A.	10 00
Cash	8 00
W. A. T.	8 00
No Name	5 00
H. C. M.	5 00
Lizzie Trotty	5 00
Baby Lucy	5 00
A. C. A.	5 00
E. A. J.	5 00
Lulu and Hattie	5 00
Elsie Gould	5 00
Grandfather, Willie and Lassie	5 00
F. C. Field	5 00
W. B. Co.	5 00
[illegible]	5 00
T. D. H.	5 00
Worthie and Eddie	5 00
S. L. C.	5 00
L. H.	5 00
E. L. H.	5 00
H. W. G., (Brooklyn)	5 00
J. H. D.	4 00
L. A. B.	4 00
E. H. M.	4 00
Cash, (Newark, N. J.)	3 00
A Friend	3 50
Lassie and Carrie	3 00
Trevor and Carl	3 00
C. W. A.	3 00
Little Bell and Frank	3 00
Frank and Edith	3 00
M.	2 00
A Little Girl	2 00
Savings of three little children	1 55
E. B. A.	1 00
H. D.	1 00
Little Harry McK.	1 00
A Friend of the Poor	1 00
A. L. A., (Yonkers, N. Y.)	1 00
Cash	1 00
H. M. B.	1 00
Little Mary	87
Jennie T.	50
Eddie	50
Alice	40
Jake	25
Total	$1,592 40

Received from members of the Produce Exchange, per Mr. George A. Adams:

James Verwoert	$10 00
David Dows & Co.	10 00
L. Roberts & Co.	10 00
L. M. Fiske & Co.	10 00
F. E. Smith & Co.	10 00
Hecker & Bro.	10 00
Archibald Baxter & Co.	10 00
Jerkie	5 00
H. Shumon	5 00
Wm. H. W. Allen	5 00
Cash	5 00
Cash	5 00
Samo H. Reed & Co.	5 00
W. H. Irwin & Co.	5 00
Shotwell Brothers	5 00
Gunns & Lee	5 00
S. C. French's Sons	5 00
Amazon Yale	5 00
Walter Carr & Co.	5 00
Five little children in the country	5 00
C. H. Benedict & Co.	5 00
S. O. Ryder	5 00
D. A. Grigas	5 00
Cash	5 00
T. E. F. B.	5 00
A. W. Carey	5 00
W. E. Treadwell	5 00
Cash	5 00
Cash	5 00
Cash	2 00
Gen. A. Adams	2 00
Jed Fuss	2 00
Weisenc & Son	2 00
D. J.	2 00
H. B.	2 00
C.	2 00
C. S. Spring	2 00
Cash	2 00
Cash	1 00
Cash	1 00
Cash	1 00
Cash	1 00
Cash	1 00
Total	$253 00

Received through Mr. John H. Bowley:

Piney Freeman	$20 00
Anchor Life Insurance Company	25 00
C. W. Bouck, President, (Brooklyn Life)	25 00
Wm. M. Cole, Secretary, (Insurance Co.)	25 00
W. W.	20 00
E. B. C.	10 00
G. W. P.	10 00
J. W. A.	5 00
W. A.	5 00
H. J. F.	5 00
J. A. G.	5 00
William Dunmer	3 00
E. A. P.	3 00
A.	3 00
E. S. D.	1 00
F. L. H.	1 00
J. H. B.	1 00
J. W. Jenkins	1 00
Total	$141 00

RECAPITULATION.

Received at office, direct	$5,474 40
Per Geo. A. Adams	253 00
Per John H. Bowley	141 00
	$5,867 40
Previously acknowledged	1,297 47
	$7,164 87
Aggregate of fund	7,164 87

THE SICK CHILDREN.

Further Visits of the Missionaries and Visitors—Encouragement on the Most Every Side—Condition of the Children Improved.

The work of relieving the sufferings of the sick children of the City is going on well, and many of the little ones, who on Monday last seemed on the very brink of the grave, were yesterday enabled to sit up, owing to the use of the medicines and other remedies supplied by the physicians. The change in the appearance of the children as observed yesterday was very gratifying to the visitors, who on Monday beheld little else but sorrow and tears.

In addition to attending newly-found cases, the attaches of the TIMES report them already reported. In order to watch the effect of the medical attendance on the children, and the result is very gratifying. In some instances the sickness was of such a nature, in consequence of previous lack of medical attention, as to prevent but little hope of relief, yet even many such cases have already yielded to the efforts of medical care, and many more give promise of an abatement of the terrible disease, "absit omen futurum." The Police have in many wards been instructed to direct poor mothers with sick children where they may find a doctor and medicine free of charge, besides rest, milk, tea and other things needful under the circumstances.

The Missionaries of the Fifth and Eighth Wards have already got to work, but the district is a large and populous one, and cannot be covered in one day. As yet but one serious case has been reported to Rev. A. Wiswall, who has the superintendence of the missionaries in this district, and who, with his co-laborers, will thoroughly work the two Wards for the purpose of discovering those cases which need relief. The case alluded to was found at No. 20 Lairht-street, one of those large mansions which at one time ornamented St. ——'s Park, but which has recently been turned into a tenement-house, although totally unfit for such a purpose. In this old mansion eleven families now reside. In the back basement, formerly used as a kitchen and wash-house, was found a family named Schultz. The husband, Henry, is a cooper by trade, but having been severely wounded at Chancellorsville, while serving in the Twenty-ninth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, under Gen. Howard, he is unable at present to keep constant employment, and the family suffer in consequence. The flooring of the room being laid on sleepers resting on the bare earth, a damp, grave-like smell is painfully apparent; yet in this apartments sleep the whole family, including a grandchild, aged seven months, named Lizzie Dunn. The little girl was discovered suffering from cholera infantum. The case was at once referred to Dr. Thurman, who promptly administered remedies.

The more the Thirteenth Ward is visited by the missionaries, more harrowing and heart-rending cases of suffering and disease are found among the children, either caused entirely or aggravated by the terrible heat of the Summer months. The visiting missionaries yesterday worked assiduously along those streets nearest the river, between Houston and Grand streets. The TIMES representative accompanied Miss Chandler, one of the missionaries, into some of the most squalid houses that could be imagined. The scenes witnessed during these visits are briefly described in the following paragraphs:

Information had been received that two children were sick at No. 73 Goerck-street. To reach the house it was necessary to pass through a narrow alley-way, into a small court-yard, reeking with filth. Here two frame houses were found, and on the top floor of the furthermost house resided a Mrs. Doyle, with five children, all sick, two of them sick, and none properly clad. The husband, Thomas Doyle, a laborer, had been out of work for some time. The heated atmosphere of the rooms was very oppressive. Yet here lay two sick children, afflicted by the measles and Summer complaint, without a doctor to attend to them. Mrs. Doyle said she had buried two boys during the Summer of 1871, and believed she would now lose two of her girls. The case was placed in the hands of Dr. Lang, and was properly attended to; and the mother was given some necessary supplies of food for the children.

At No. 77 Goerck-street, William Young, aged fourteen months, son of Albert Young, was found sick with cholera infantum. The father and mother had found sufficient means to procure a doctor before the visitor arrived, and the great grandmother, aged eighty-seven years, sat constantly by the side of the cradle, keeping off the flies with a fan. The apartments were scrupulously clean; notwithstanding which two children had already died of the Summer complaint, and this one lay sick. The parents thanked the visitors for their call and consideration, but hoped they would be able to keep on their present doctor, as the father had regular employment.

At No. 23 Goerck-street, a scene of destitution and squalor of the worst kind presented itself. Peter O'Brien, a laborer, had been for some time out of work, having injured his right thirteen months ago while employed in white lead works. The family, consisting of father, mother and four children, lives in one room, (for which they paid $6 per month,) with the wife of Henry Schmidt and TEN cats! The room was filled with dirt and smoke, and black with flies. Mrs. O'Brien "goes out washing when she can get it;" but without it was evident that the family managed merely to exist. The child, Sarah, aged twenty-two months, was yesterday sick with the Summer complaint, and the parents had no means to procure a nurse or physician. The case was at once reported to a physician assigned to the duty of caring for the child.

John Tussley, aged two and a half years, was found sick at No. 29 Goerck-street. The heat had produced scrofula in the face and eyes, and the mother, a poor Irish widow for forty years, was partially prevented from washing, an occupation by which she generally earned a living for herself and her four children. The widow occupied two rooms, for which she had to pay $10 per month, and the atmosphere accordingly by no means wholesome. The most unwholesome kind. Being unable to pay for a physician, a medical man was at once assigned to the case.

A record reached the missionary that a child lay sick at No. 316 Rivington-street. This was found to be an archway leading to a court-yard in which were five old houses, honeycombed with filthy families and nearly a hundred children. In the basement of one of these five houses was discovered Mrs. Crawford with six children, one of whom—Minnie, aged two years—was sick with the measles. Crawford, the husband, is a longshoreman, but has been for some time out of employment for months past. Here was a doctor, and Dr. Crampton was requested to attend the case.

At No. 315 Delancey-street were found three widows in one room, with Henry Scott, a sick child, aged seven, afflicted with measles. Two of the widows were advanced in years, and gained a precarious living by sewing, while the third, the mother of Henry, generally went out to work when she could get it. The evidence of poverty being present in the house, Dr. Crampton was instructed by the missionary, and the child supplied with nourishing food.

A distressing case was found at No. 326 Delancey-street. Mrs. Smith was there discovered with three children, and a feeble husband, out of work and in delicate health. One of her children, Joseph, aged six years, was sick with measles and emaciated by the disease. Dr. Lang was assigned to the case, and an order was given for such food, &c., as was considered necessary. The fines in this, as in nearly all the houses visited, was a perfect nuisance. A fan was supplied, and the little sufferer was kept free and kept the pests from her sick brother. The family had three rooms, reached by a narrow stairway. At the foot of which was a standing hydrant and sink. The constant overflowing of the latter made the lower floor always wet, and the damp mildew hung on the walls. Yet Henry Smith had to pay $6 50 per month for these miserable rooms in this house, which is built for human habitation.

OBITUARY.

Col. Richard Wynkoop.

The well-known proprietor of Frenchie Hotel died yesterday morning at Richfield Springs, Otsego County. He was a genuine New-Yorker, having been born in this city in 1820. He became known to the public as a hotel keeper some thirty years ago, when he kept a hotel on Chatham-street, near Pearl. Twenty-two years ago he built the hotel so widely known by his name, and then inaugurated what is now known as the "European plan." He was a shrewd man of business, and so popular that he was at one time Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment. At the news of his death the flags of the principal hotels were displayed at half-mast, and the parlors of his own Hotel were draped with black and white festoons.

SARATOGA.

2nd Exhibition of the Disabled Racer, Longfellow.

A Brilliant Throng of Devotees of Yesterday's Sport—An Exciting Opening Contest—Belmont's Kingfisher Has a Bad Start—To-morrow's Races.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, July 17.—It is hardly to be expected that a race meeting extending over a whole week should escape without one wetting, and today we had a drenching shower, which for a while threw a damper even over the exuberance of that very buoyant goat-seller, Dr. Underwood. It was a distinct fall of the curtain for poor Longfellow. The observers can say, with Byron,

"Even the common way of my departure."

I paid a visit to Mr. Harper's stables early this morning. There stood the wreck of Lone Branch racing greatness in the undignified seclusion of every day life. He is gone thoroughly over. The wound in the heel is nothing compared to the breaking of the sesamoid, the middle one, too; and to use the precise language of his trainer, who watered him into the equine world, and has scarcely doubted away from his side for one hour since, "he'll never more thaw walk—run he couldn't." Again and again the noble horse tried to put that near fore foot firmly on the ground. A moment's trembling of the leg, and it was drawn up with evident pain. It was a sad sight, and if the devil have the privilege to quote Scripture to his purpose, one might take a hberty, in spite of Pope, Collier and Richard Grant White, with the text of "Hamlet," and exclaim, à la *Ophelia*:

"Oh! what a noble horse is here!"

But resources & are manifest. There are a thousand and over competitors for Longfellow's vacant place—a place which Bassett cannot claim from his very quasi victory of yesterday. The general verdict at the Club-house, the pool-rooms and the hotel seems to be "a winner, not a conqueror." We had a welcome shower of rain last night, just sufficient to cool the air and lay the dust without spoiling the race-track; but when it ceased there were heavy banks of clouds hanging heavily in every quarter of the horizon, and there were few who went to bed without having first prayerfully predicted a wet morning on the morrow. The sun, however, came out nobly this morning and made a gallant fight with the clouds—as gallant a fight and as near a victory as was that three-quarters of a length defeat which poor broken-down Longfellow sustained yesterday. The hotels turned out their quota of spectators in good time. Mr. Brasilia sent a detachment from the Grand Union which would lead one to suppose that Saratoga is full earlier than usual; and even the quiet sedate Clarendon, where the exclusive aristocracy—the incarnation of the Empire State's politics—delight to congregate, was in no little commotion, as carriage after carriage drew up at the front entrance to carry their fair owners to the track. There, on the piazza, either waiting for their carriages or watching the stampede, were Erastus Corning, Ezra White, Senator Murphy, Benjamin Field, R. L. Stuart, Chester Chapin, and many others, surrounded by a bevy of their wives and many a little one, eagerly imploring to be taken to the races. I hope they all got there; for a better day's sport—thanks to Mr. Travers and Mr. Morrissey—has rarely been witnessed. Mr. Leland says that he got them all at in good time. And to judge from the large attendance of ladies, I should think many of the other hotel proprietors were equally sanguine.

The fourth day's racing opened with an exciting contest—exciting because of the three runners. Fadladeen was considered a thorough outsider, and the other two were Alarm, who won three-quarters of a mile dash on Monday, in which race the starter so ruthlessly left Kingfisher behind, and Kingfisher himself. Indeed, so disastrous was the start for Kingfisher that I am assured by a high authority that Mr. Belmont has declared his intention of never again running a horse on a track where the same starter carries the white flag. As this course, if adopted, would shut Mr. Belmont out of the Jerome Park races, it would necessarily entail a great loss of prestige on several of the State racing associations, for Mr. Belmont is certainly one of their pillars. In the race, Kingfisher and Fadladeen led for the first three-quarters of a mile, when Alarm closed up with them and, racing in glorious fashion down the home-stretch, won easily, Kingfisher making even a bad third. This is another instance of how difficult it is to depend on a first-class horse who has once broken down. But Alarm is a magnificent colt, and, with each three-year old performance, may well cause the hearts of his owners to beat with hope that at five years he may turn out to be another Longfellow.

The second race was a selling one, and brought out Allie Hunt, who ran a bad fourth to Midday on Monday; Buckden, who ran a dead heat yesterday with Mr. Belmont's Grey Planet, Sandford and Mary Louise. Allie Hunt had a bad send off; but at the end of the mile, he quietly stole up, and came down the home-stretch an easy winner, his jockey reserving both whip and spur, while Sandford and Mary Louise were severely punished.

The third and last race was, perhaps—except for the great struggle of yesterday—the most exciting of the whole meeting thus far. Tubman and Lochiel were the great opponents. Dr. Underwood sold far heavier pools on this than on any other race, the pool again and again running up to between three and four thousand dollars. In the last pool Tubman sold for $1,300, Lochiel for $1,000, Susan Ann for four and John Merryman, who ran second to Midday on Monday, $415. Lochiel's jockey led from the start at a pace which scattered the bunch of his backers in long-drawn style. On he went round the first mile and half leading, but before as certainly as a horse could be. In the second mile he held his own for the stereotyped while, and then all his horses closed in on him. At the half-mile post from home, Tubman came out and ran to the post the easiest of winners, Lochiel being last and two or three lengths behind John Merryman, who was third to that. The course, however, was in a terribly muddy state by this time. The horses had to wade through mud and water all the way, and there is no saying what the result might have been had the track been as firm and dry as it has hitherto been.

THE RACING.

The racing of the day was the same as that which has characterized the other three days of the greatest meeting, viz., first-class. When the ascot began the track was in admirable condition, and the time made in the first race is again to be recorded as the fastest on record. Wonders will never cease, and the astonishing performances of our racers this year at Saratoga will be talked about all over the world. The first race was a dash of a mile, which had three starters in Kingfisher, Alarm and Fadladeen, and the favorite was easily overthrown. As an extraordinary circumstance in the defeat of Kingfisher it is said that he would not face the twisted snaffle with which he was ridden, but by this grue or not we desire whether he was a good enough horse today to beat that flying son of Rollingstone in Fadladeen, who had previous to this made the fastest record for a mile. The race was run in 1:43¾, this giving to Alarm the prominent position as the fastest mile and three-quarter horse at present on the turf, excepting the two-mile, of course. Before the second race rain fell, but not enough to entirely spoil the track. Buckden, Allie Hunt, Mary Louise and Sanford started in this, and Allie Hunt and favorite were defeated. And bringing the knowing ones to mind, Allie Hunt, who sold lowest in the pool, won the race by a neck only, after a stern, exciting ride. This race was run, after a heavy rain-storm, in the mud. The contestants were Tubman, Lochiel, Merryman and Susan Ann, and for once the favorite won a splendid race easily in 2:38¾.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $600, for all ages, one mile:

Horse & Travers' Alarm, b. c., 3 years, by Eclipse, dam Maud, 90 pounds	1
T. B. & W. R. Davis' Fadladeen, ch. h., 5 years, by Wat Dance, dam Nora Creina, 114 pounds. J. Bohlman	2
A. Belmont's Kingfisher, b. c., 3 years, by Lexington, dam Eltham Lass, 118 pounds. Falser	3

Time—1:43¾.

THE SELLING RACE.

The second affair was the selling race, purse $600, for all ages, a mile and a half. Horses entered to be sold for $2,000, to carry their appropriate weights; $2,000 allowed 7 pounds; for $1,800, 12 pounds; for $1,500, 18 pounds. This race promised exciting sport from the character of the entries, and from the handicap from the allowances. The following five were started, viz.: T. H. & W. R. Davis' b. h. Allie Hunt, six years, by Vandal, out of Nora Creina, by Mahomet; John H. Harbeck, Jr.'s, ch. g. Cadence, four years, by Census, out of Rachel Dawson; Hunter & Travers' b. c. Sandford, three years, by Lord Clifden, out of Consequence, by Ray Middleton; Joseph Donohue's ch. h. Sanford, aged, by Uncle Vic, out of Polly Carter, by Imp. Glencoe, and Jno. O'Donnell's br. m. Mary Louise, four years, by Lightning, dam by imp. Sovereign. Although Buckden was more heavily weighted, considering weight for age he was a strong favorite, and sold fast, choosing as the following rates:

Buckden	$700	$800
Sanford	425	700
Allie Hunt	310	400
Mary Louise	550	700
Total	$1,985	$2,600

THE RACE.

When the trumpet called them to the post, Cadence did not appear. They were started from the half-mile pole, and when flag fell Sanford was off first, Buckden second, Mary Louise third and Allie Hunt fourth. They came round the lower turn, Buckden, Mary Louise and Sanford were running side by side, and Allie Hunt two lengths in the rear; but when they reached the three-quarter pole, Sanford was showing the way with Buckden, and Mary Louise in attendance; Allie Hunt still behind. The stretch was entered thus running together, Allie Hunt closing on the other horses. They reached the stand all together, with Buckden's head showing in front, Sanford second, Allie Hunt third, and Mary Louise fourth. When they went to the turn Buckden made the pace and pushed out half a length in front of Sanford, who was now two lengths away from Allie Hunt, he being three lengths away from Mary Louise. Approaching the quarter-pole Buckden, Sanford and Allie Hunt were making a rattling race, and they were running as a bunch, Mary Louise laying behind. On they went down the backstretch, Allie Hunt and Buckden were struggling for the first place, but when they reached the half-mile-pole Buckden led Allie Hunt and Sanford, (who were together,) half a length, while Mary Louise was waiting behind. As they came round the lower turn Allie Hunt and Sanford went up and headed Buckden, and then Allie Hunt shot out to the front, and at the three-quarter pole he led the lot half a length, Sanford second, Mary Louise passing Buckden and assuming the third place. When they turned into the homestretch Allie Hunt was beaten and gave way, while Sanford in turn came to the front like a winner. Allie Hunt was now second, and challenged by Mary Louise, but he shook her off, rushed to the head of Sanford, and after a brilliant finish with him, won the race by a neck; Sanford second, a length in front of Mary Louise, who was ten lengths in advance of Buckden.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—Selling Race—Purse $600; for all ages; one and a half miles. Horses entered to be sold for $2,000, to carry their appropriate weights; $2,000 allowed 7 pounds; for $1,800, 12 pounds; for $1,500, 18 pounds. This race promised exciting sport from the character of the entries and from the handicap from the allowances. The following five were started, viz.: T. H. & W. R. Davis' b. h. Allie Hunt, six years, by Vandal, out of Nora Creina, by Mahomet; John H. Harbeck, Jr.'s, ch. g. Cadence, four years, by Census, out of Rachel Dawson; Hunter & Travers' b. c. Sandford, three years, by Lord Clifden, out of Consequence, by Ray Middleton; Joseph Donohue's ch. h. Sanford, aged, by Uncle Vic, out of Polly Carter, by imp. Glencoe, and Jno. O'Donnell's br. m. Mary Louise, four years, by Lightning, dam by imp. Sovereign. Although Buckden was more heavily weighted, considering weight for age he was a strong favorite, and sold fast, choosing as the following rates:

Buckden	$700	$800
Sanford	425	700
Allie Hunt	310	400
Mary Louise	550	700
Total	$1,985	$2,600

THE RACE.

When the trumpet called them to the post, Cadence did not appear. They were started from the half-mile pole, and when flag fell Sanford was off first, Buckden second, Mary Louise third and Allie Hunt fourth. They came round the lower turn, Buckden, Mary Louise and Sanford were running side by side, and Allie Hunt two lengths in the rear; but when they reached the three-quarter pole, Sanford was showing the way with Buckden, and Mary Louise in attendance; Allie Hunt still behind. The stretch was entered thus running together, Allie Hunt closing on the other horses. They reached the stand all together, with Buckden's head showing in front, Sanford second, Allie Hunt third, and Mary Louise fourth. When they went to the turn Buckden made the pace and pushed out half a length in front of Sanford, who was now two lengths away from Allie Hunt, he being three lengths away from Mary Louise. Approaching the quarter-pole Buckden, Sanford and Allie Hunt were making a rattling race, and they were running as a bunch, Mary Louise laying behind. On they went down the backstretch, Allie Hunt and Buckden were struggling for the first place, but when they reached the half-mile-pole Buckden led Allie Hunt and Sanford, (who were together,) half a length, while Mary Louise was waiting behind. As they came round the lower turn Allie Hunt and Sanford went up and headed Buckden, and then Allie Hunt shot out to the front, and at the three-quarter pole he led the lot half a length, Sanford second, Mary Louise passing Buckden and assuming the third place. When they turned into the homestretch Allie Hunt was beaten and gave way, while Sanford in turn came to the front like a winner. Allie Hunt was now second, and challenged by Mary Louise, but he shook her off, rushed to the head of Sanford, and after a brilliant finish with him, won the race by a neck; Sanford second, a length in front of Mary Louise, who was ten lengths in advance of Buckden.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—Selling Race—Purse $600; for all ages; one and a half miles. Horses entered to be sold for $2,000, to carry their appropriate weights; $2,000 allowed 7 pounds; for $1,800, 12 pounds; for $1,500, 18 pounds. The winner to be sold at auction.

T. B. & W. R. Davis' Allie Hunt, b. c., 5 years, by Vandal, dam Nora Creina, 106 pounds. Henry			1
Joseph Donohue's Sanford, ch. h., aged, by Uncle Vic, dam Polly Carter, 5yr., $1,800; 108 pounds. Hennessy			2
John O'Donnell's Mary Louise, br. m., 4 years, by Lightning, dam by Sovereign, 1yr, $1,800; 90 pounds. Wright			3
Hunter & Travers' Buckden, b. c., 3 years, by Clifden, dam Consequence, 1yr, $1,800; 98 pounds. McCue			4
John H. Harbeck, Jr.'s, Cadence, ch. g., 4 years, by Census, dam Rachel Dawson, 1yr, $1,800			dr

Time, 2:38¾.

THE TWO-MILE DASH.

The third and last race of the day was a dash of two miles for all ages—purse $2,000, and the following four were nominated to start, viz: Tubman and Lochiel, three years, by Lexington; D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. c. Tubman, four years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, by imp. Knight of St. George; F. M. Hall's b. c. John Merryman, four years, by Bonnie, out of Lass Rose, by Lexington; and E. P. Morrissey's b. m. Susan Ann, five years, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield. The McDaniel stable had been so fortunate that it was now considered as invincible, but the storm which prevailed just before the race made the track fetlock deep in mud, so it was considered everybody's race. Just before the start the rates were as follows:

Tubman	$500	$700	$1,400
Lochiel	525	625	1,200
John Merryman	150	175	600
Susan Ann	120	150	625
	$1,295	$1,650	$3,825

THE RACE.

The four face the starter readily, and when they went away Lochiel was in the lead, John Merryman second, Tubman third, and Susan Ann fourth. When they went round the turn Lochiel made the mud fly at a fast pace, and soon left his opponents in the rear. When he reached the quarter-pole he was six lengths in front of John Merryman, who was half a length ahead of Tubman, he being a length in advance of Susan Ann. Going down the backstretch Lochiel kept carrying out the work, and was still half a dozen lengths in front of Merryman, who, when they approached the half-mile pole Lochiel began to come back to the other horses, and when passing the half-mile pole was leading Merryman by three lengths, the latter being half a length in advance of Tubman, who was still leaving Susan Ann a length. On going round the lower turn Susan Ann came up and collared Tubman, and both ran together for a short distance. As they approached the three-quarter pole Tubman left the company of Susan Ann, passed Merryman, and assumed the second place, with Lochiel leading him three lengths. They now turned into the stretch and Merryman was lapped by Susan Ann. When they passed the stand on the first mile, Lochiel still making the pace, was three lengths ahead of Tubman, who was a length the best of Second Ann and Merryman lapped. As they went round the turn for the second time, Lochiel began to accelerate his pace, and he was leading him four lengths, Tubman now second, both horses, but Tubman now passed Lochiel, making the quarter-pole but him a length, while the latter was three lengths in front of Susan Ann and Merryman, who were still lapped. As they went down the backstretch Tubman went away, and commenced to challenge Lochiel with a gap opened of three lengths between each other, both